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TODAY: HEALTH SCIENCE

Corporate U.S. Rebels Against Sanctions Laws

Multinationals Fret Over Lost Sales and Retaliation

By Louis Uchitelle
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Corporate America is beginning to grumble. Allied Signal Inc. says the latest sanctions against Iran are costing it several million dollars a year in lost sales of aircraft parts. Caterpillar Inc. is circulating a map that spotlights countries where, it says, U.S. sanctions throw up obstacles to the sale of Caterpillar's tractors and earth-moving vehicles.

Trade sanctions have become ever more difficult to enforce in the world's huge and fluid marketplace, but the United States is invoking them with increasing frequency anyway. It is even adding an onerous new twist: punishing foreign companies for breaching U.S. sanctions.

Now corporate America, usually unwilling to go against the nation's foreign policy, is preparing a rare formal protest against the latest trend.

What worries many companies is not only the potential loss of customers in the sanctioned countries, but also the possibility of retaliation by foreign governments and companies that face penalties under the strategy of punishing foreigners.

An organization representing 500 of the nation's largest multinational corporations, the National Foreign Trade Council, has been meeting this week on the best ways to reverse or water down the latest sanctions.

"We would like to see a more sober consideration of the consequences," said Daniel O'Flaherty, vice president of the council.

The embargo against Iraq is not at issue. Although instigated by the United States, that is an embargo sponsored by the United Nations, in which nearly every nation has agreed not to do business with Iraq until Saddam Hussein bends. U.S. companies lose a market, but so do their foreign competitors, and the playing field remains level.

The issue is unilateral sanctions against a number of countries, such as Iran, Libya and Nigeria, under which the Clinton administration and Congress have closed off a market to U.S. companies, but no other nation participates. As a result, foreign suppliers replace the Americans.

"All of a sudden, unilateral sanctions are in vogue again," said Timothy Elder, Caterpillar's manager of governmental affairs, checking off a half-dozen new ones in the last year. "I have no notion of how much we have already lost in sales, but we will probably crunch the numbers as we get engaged in a public policy campaign against this type of sanction. And we will get engaged."

The United States, as a superpower, has been the world's most frequent user of unilateral sanctions. The practice has been invoked more than 70 times since 1941, when the Roosevelt admin-

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John McConnico/The Associated Press

LETHAL TORRENT — Rescuers struggling to keep a year-old girl from falling into waters brought on by a hurricane near Guayama, Puerto Rico. Four other members of the girl's family were saved, but six more were still missing when the rescue was called off. Page 17.

China Warns Japan on Islands

'Immediate Action' Demanded to End Territorial 'Outrage'

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — In a formal protest delivered by its ambassador in Tokyo, China formally told Japan on Wednesday that it was outraged by rightist activists' recent efforts to assert Japan's sovereignty over a small group of disputed islands in the seas east of China.

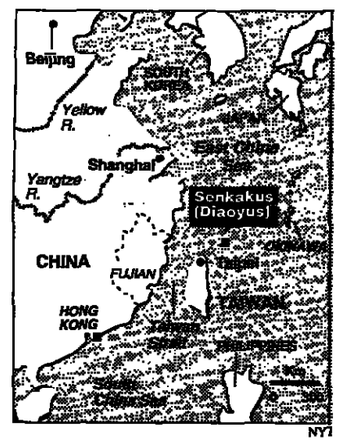
The Chinese ambassador, Xu Dinxin, repeated Beijing's claim that the Diaoyu Islands, known as the Senkakus in Japanese, were part of Chinese territory and told Deputy Foreign Minister Sadayuki Hayashi that it expected Tokyo to "take immediate action to correct the situation."

"Despite repeated requests by China, Japan has been letting these right-wing groups do whatever they want," Mr. Xu was quoted as saying. "Chinese people are outraged and want to issue a strong protest. The islands have been Chinese territory since ancient times."

Beijing also officially announced that a visit to Japan by Deputy Prime Minister Li Lanqing would be postponed, although it said this was due to a tight schedule.

The incident has refocused attention on the complex relationship

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NYT

Clinton Orders Bombers to Gulf

President Readies Response To Iraqi Missile Attack on 2 Jets

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The United States moved two B-52 bombers to a base in the Indian Ocean on Wednesday and ordered F-117A Stealth bombers to the Gulf region as it studied ways to punish Iraq for an unsuccessful attack on two U.S. jets, officials said.

And President Bill Clinton told Baghdad that the United States would do everything it could to protect its pilots patrolling the "no fly" zones over Iraq, Reuters reported from Sun City, Arizona.

Speaking at a campaign stop hours after Iraqi forces fired a missile at U.S. fighter jets over northern Iraq, Mr. Clinton said: "The determination of the United States in dealing with the problem of Iraq should not be underestimated."

As the deployments were announced in Washington, Secretary of Defense William Perry said Iraq would "very soon learn that we are not playing games" and that a U.S. response to the

Kurds who fled fighting in the north are going home. Page 10.

missile attack Wednesday on American aircraft in the northern flight-exclusion zone would be "disproportionate" to the Iraqi attack.

"In Iraq, air defense crews are playing some kind of a game, and they will very soon learn that we are not playing games," Mr. Perry said. The U.S. responses "will be disproportionate with the provocations which are made against us," he added.

William Taylor, a political-military specialist with the Center for Strategic and International Studies, said he had learned long ago that "nobody knows what's on Saddam's mind."

He added: "But one thing that is clear as crystal: The game is up in Kurdistan, and Saddam Hussein has won it."

He said that all the Clinton administration could do was to play down its involvement in northern Iraq while making clear, as it has in recent days, its determination to prevent any aggression by Mr. Saddam in southern Iraq. In that region of vital oil resources, Mr. Taylor said, the coalition would back the United States without reserve.

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Washington Redefines Its Strategic Aims in Iraq

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — With the success of a Kurdish and Iraqi military drive across northern Iraq in recent days, and the resulting loss of an important base of operations for U.S. military and intelligence activities inside the country, the Clinton administration has subtly shifted U.S. policy toward Iraq.

Seeking to make the best of a situation that has worsened every

NEWS ANALYSIS

day this month, officials have publicly redefined Washington's strategic interest in the country as consisting solely of containing the military operations of President Saddam Hussein in southern Iraq — near the Kuwaiti and Saudi oil fields — rather than in the northern Iraqi region bordering Turkey, Iran and Syria.

The new U.S. policy priority sets aside the five-year-old goals of deterring Iraqi adventurism in northern Iraq, guaranteeing the smooth delivery of humanitarian aid there and keeping the Kurdish-inhabited region free of undue domination by any of the neighboring countries.

An additional goal was to broker a peace among warring Kurdish factions that Washington hoped would foment anti-Saddam activities. With the departure in the past two weeks from northern Iraq of virtually all Americans involved in those efforts, Washington has lost its capability to pursue these goals

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AGENDA

Proposal Set Out On Mideast Talks

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The United States has developed proposals for restarting peace talks between Israel and Syria that will be passed on to Damascus shortly, the State Department spokesman, Nicholas Burns, said Wednesday.

The U.S. Mideast coordinator, Dennis Ross, had long talks with Dore Gold, an adviser to Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu of Israel, who was here this week. "Now we will be going back to the Syrians," Mr. Burns said.

Anti-Homosexual Vote

Two bills passed by the U.S. Senate set back homosexual-rights activists in their quest for same-sex marriage and an end to job discrimination. The Senate Democratic leader, Tom Daschle, expressed doubt that the job discrimination measure, killed by a 50-to-49 vote, could be revived this year. (Page 3)

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 27.74	Down 0.24%
5754.82	136.68

The Dollar

New York,	Wed. close	previous close
DM	1.5113	1.5105
Pound	1.5551	1.5553
Yen	110.375	109.88
FF	5.1585	5.1575

Newsstand Prices

Andorra	10.00 FF	Lebanon	LL 3,000
Antilles	12.50 FF	Morocco	16 Dh
Cameroon	1,600 CFA	Qatar	10.00 Riels
Egypt	E£ 5	Réunion	12.50 FF
France	10.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R.
Gabon	1100 CFA	Senegal	1,100 CFA
Greece	350 Dr.	Spain	225 PTAS
Italy	2,800 Lire	Tunisia	1,250 Din
Ivory Coast	1,250 CFA	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Jordan	1,250 JD	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.20



Hawaleh Levison/Reuters

CONVICTED OF CONSPIRACY — A mirthful Yigal Amir, right, gesturing for silence in a Tel Aviv courtroom where he, his brother Hagai, left, and Dror Adani, were found guilty of conspiring to kill Yitzhak Rabin. Sentencing of the three was scheduled for Oct. 3. The man second from right is a guard. Page 10.

The Media Wake for Dole

Many Fear Negative Polls and Commentary Could Turn Into a Self-Fulfilling Prophecy

By Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Don Imus, the radio talk show morning man, put the question bluntly to Ed Rollins: "Is there anything Bob Dole can do to win this election?"

"Pray," Mr. Rollins said.

Mr. Rollins is a political consultant, of course, but his terse assessment has been echoed to varying degrees in newspaper accounts, network reports and on television chat shows.

Nearly two months before Election Day, many journalists are describing the Republican presidential nominee as on the ropes.

The prospects for Mr. Dole, who is down by 15 to 20 percentage points in the polls, are routinely downgraded, minimized or ridiculed by much of the media.

Margaret Carlson of Time magazine: "I don't think there's anything he can do."

Sam Donaldson of ABC: "I think the jig is up."

Judy Woodruff of CNN: "The campaign insists it is not yet ready to panic."

Jack Germond of the Baltimore Sun: "He's dead meat."

R. W. Apple in The New York Times: "People are talking landslide."

The question is not whether these are reasonable judgments, but whether the margin has become the message. A constant media drumbeat that the election is all but over could drown out Mr. Dole's attempts to dramatize the differences between himself and President Bill Clinton.

"It creates a climate of opinion against a candidate that he has to swim against," says Andrew Kohut, director of the Pew Research Center. "It reinforces the notion that he's not a very good candidate or potentially a very good leader."

At the same time, Mr. Kohut concedes, "a realistic assessment of Dole's chances would say they're pretty small."

The public apparently agrees: Mr. Kohut's latest poll shows that 76 percent expect Mr. Clinton to win a second term.

Larry Sabato, a University of Virginia political scientist, also sees Mr. Dole's hopes as slim, but says that relentlessly negative commentary can diminish partisan turnout.

"Republicans may get depressed and simply turn off politics," he says. "Why bother to vote if there's no chance he'll win?"

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What's in a (Same) Name? To Amorous Koreans, a Sad Match

By Sheryl WuDunn
New York Times Service

SEOUL — It should be a time of celebration. K.H. Lee and his girlfriend have fallen in love and want to get married soon to start a new life together.

But Mr. Lee, a 31-year-old civil servant, and his fiancee face a battle against Korean history that threatens to bring their love to ruin: they have the same last name. Even his friends disapprove of his plans.

"I can feel them asking, 'Do you really have to do this?' " said Mr. Lee, who would not disclose his full given name or his girlfriend's because the issue is so delicate. "Even if it were allowed by law, if the relatives found out, the whole family would be shamed because we have a strong sense of face."

Not being able to marry a person with the same family name is a special burden in South Korea, where 22 percent of the country's 44 million people are named Kim. The figure leaps to 55 percent after adding in Park, Lee, Choi and Chong.

Actually, although same-name marriages are frowned upon, it is same-clan marriages that are legally banned. It is possible to have the same name, like Kim, but to be from a different clan or village.

Nearly 40 percent of the population, however, apparently comes from one of three large clans: the Kim clan from a village called Kimhae, the Lee clan from Chonju and the Park clan from Milyang.

For centuries, South Korea has had a law barring couples with the same name and the same ancestral village from getting married. Although this was probably conceived as a way of preventing incest, it has developed into a strong ostracism of same-clan marriages. Separately, there is a law against incest that prevents marriages between relatives up to third cousins.

According to popular folklore, the practice was brought over from China in the early 14th century after a Korean messenger, named Lee, visited China. His Chinese host asked him his wife's name, and upon hearing that it was also Lee, the Chinese supposedly replied: "Ah! You're not an aristocrat. You're a commoner!" When the messenger returned, he relayed the story to the Korean emperor, who immediately declared a ban against same-clan marriages.

Surnames alone can also be deceptive, because some people named Hur or Lee, whose origins are from the city of Inchon, may also be from the same family clan as Kim. Also, many people surnamed Cha and Yoo are from the same clan and trace their common lineage, it is said, to two brothers who, in escaping from the authorities, changed their last names and then survived.

"If you throw a stone from the top of Mount Nam, then it's bound to hit one of those people."

See NAMES, Page 17

King Forced to Step In / **Pedophile Scandal Just One of Many**

Belgium's Confidence Crisis Is Deepening

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

CHARLEROI, Belgium — As law-enforcement teams move deeper into what appears to be a network of pedophiles, prostitution traffickers and car thieves based around this decaying city, fresh evidence is emerging of a substantially broader crisis in Belgian society. Many Belgians now wonder if an undercurrent of mafia-style criminality and corruption has been governing their society.

Daily revelations have led to a steep fall in public confidence in national institutions, prompting King Albert II to make a virtually unheard-of foray into politics to demand an accounting. And mistrust between French-speaking Walloons and Dutch-speaking Flemings has increased.

In a poll following a television debate in which journalists questioned the police and magistrates, little more than one percent said they had any confidence in Belgian justice. Even a public prosecutor, Guy Poncelet, expressed disgust at the "immobility and the inhuman character" of the judicial system after his son, a police inspector who he said had "sensitive" information, was assassinated a few months ago.

The first blow to the public was the news of a pedophile and prostitution ring last month and the discovery of the bodies of four girls who were allegedly kidnapped and murdered by Marc Dutroux, the gang's leader. The resulting investigation has not only yielded evidence of incompetence and indifference by the police and magistrates but also shed light on a whole range of other criminal activities, including the murder of a former Socialist deputy prime minister, Andre Cools, five years ago.

For the last week, the king has been meeting with the parents of missing, kidnapped and murdered children. Some originally did not want to see him, so great was their disgust at the indifference with which authorities had dealt with their anguish.

The father of young An Marchal, one of Mr. Dutroux's victims, expressed the prevailing sense of anger and helplessness at her funeral in the cathedral of Hasselt on Saturday. Paul Marchal refused to allow government representatives to sit near the coffin, saying "You abandoned us."

So low have national institutions fallen in public esteem — Cardinal Godfried Daneels acknowledged last week that the Roman Catholic Church has a pedophile problem — that the monarchy was one of the few voices that could speak with any hope of being heard, according to political sources.

The king said he would pursue "total clarity on this drama, its origins and all its ramifications." He said he would set up a forum, involving both the parents and officials, to combat pedophilia and child prostitution. And he promised to do everything possible to make Belgian justice "more human and efficient."

The police have so far dug up the bodies of four girls from properties owned by Mr. Dutroux, a convicted child rapist. But at least eight children still are missing. And on the videotapes of sexual abuse and torture found during the searches, investigators reportedly have seen 12 children as yet unidentified, according to the newspaper Le Soir.

A major criminal investigation has focused on the southern Walloon rust belt, and notably on its principal cities of Liege and Charleroi, a grimy place of tangled streets and defunct factories that merges into an area of small farms, warehouses and scrap yards where Mr. Dutroux and his associates operated.

Police officers from Liege raided their colleagues in Charleroi this week, trucking away boxloads of files and questioning several officers about allegations of an official cover-up of criminal activities.

Helped by the huge influx of Italian workers into the coal mines and steel mills of the southern, French-speaking Wallonia region in the 1950s, Belgium has become an important outpost for the Mafia, officials say.

Members of the Italian criminal organization have officially been implicated in the 1991 killing of Mr. Cools, who apparently knew too much about criminal financing of the Walloon Socialist party, of which he was a prominent leader.

The newspaper De Standaard described the party — which controls a web of businesses, banks, insurance companies and town halls — as "a corrupt political apparatus, partly infiltrated by mafiosi." Some newspaper reports, citing judicial sources, say the party received money from a suspect in the Dutroux investigation, Jean-Michel Nihoul, a Brussels businessman.

Mr. Nihoul's unshaven features on a police mug-shot belie his reputation as a smooth-talking, expensively dressed dandy who cultivated political relationships. Justice sources have told newspapers that he is being questioned about possible links between Mr. Dutroux's commerce in pedophilia and prostitution, the organized crime milieu of Charleroi and political and financial circles in Brussels.

Although there is no clear connection between the Dutroux case and the Cools shooting, the police investigation in Wallonia has produced a sudden breakthrough in the politician's murder.

Six suspects have been arrested, including a former government minister, Alain Van der Biest, who was a Socialist Party associate of Mr. Cools and a fellow Freemason. The police also recovered the murder weapon from a canal after one of the suspects told them where to look.

It was the latest twist in a complex chain of events mingling crime and political corruption.

Random murders in supermarket parking lots in the late 1980s, widely seen as an attempt to destabilize the state, still have no explanation. Financial scandals have become commonplace. A storm over kickbacks on defense contracts involved the suicide of a general and the resignation of the NATO secretary-general. More recently, there has been a string of attacks on armored cash trucks by criminals armed with bazookas and battering rams.

Belgium's forces of law and order have sunk in public esteem since it is clear that had they been better organized and coordinated they would have caught on to the activities of Mr. Dutroux much earlier than they did and perhaps, the parents say, have saved the lives of their children.

Belgians commonly believe that Mr. Dutroux had powerful protectors. How else, they ask, was he able to be released in the early stages of a 13 1/2-year sentence for the savage rape of a half-dozen young girls, despite appeals by his mother and sister to keep him in jail.

"Something stinks in this release," Jean-Pierre Dewaele, a retired prison psychiatrist, told the magazine Humo. "Either there was an accumulation of mistakes and the system failed in every respect or there must have been bizarre interference."

The minister of the interior at the time, who signed the forms for Mr. Dutroux's parole, Melchior Wathelet, now a judge in the European Court of Justice, was notoriously stingy with parole requests. Yet, there is no indication that the police or social services investigated Mr. Dutroux's background before his release. No one questioned why, despite being fresh out of prison, unemployed and receiving welfare benefits, he was able to tender 2.5 million Belgian francs (about $80,000) for a house and plot of land.

Mr. Marchal said to extended applause during his daughter's funeral that she might not have died had the energetic judge in the Dutroux case, Jean-Marc Connerotte, been allowed to start his investigation earlier.

Reacting to what were described as specific death threats, authorities have thrown an unprecedented security shield around Mr. Connerotte and the public prosecutor, Michel Bourlet. The two men were the center of an enormous controversy a couple of years ago when they were summarily removed from the investigation of the Cools murder for what were believed to be political reasons.

In a letter of protest at the time, Mr. Connerotte said he already had all the elements needed to solve the case.

The funerals for the four young victims attributed to Mr. Dutroux have united the nation in grief and anger. But this has not filled a political vacuum at Belgium's heart. In a recent article titled "Belgium Requiem?" Le Soir said the continuing friction between the two main language groups threatens the survival of the federal state established in 1992 with separate administrations for Flanders, Wallonia and Brussels.

Last week, four French-speaking professors at the University of Louvain issued a manifesto suggesting that if Flemings persisted in calls for greater autonomy, Wallonia and Brussels should establish a separate state, dubbed "Wallobrux." The idea was quickly taken up by Philippe Busquin, head of the Walloon Socialists, who denounced "egoistic and destructive calls" for Flemish autonomy.

The Flemings are haunted by the prospect of a Wallobrux union, which, if it came to pass, would deprive them of the Dutch-language belt between the bilingual capital and Wallonia.

Already they are concerned at the erosion of their language in six suburbs south of Brussels where French speakers have been allowed to deal with the administration in their own language. But French is taking over as people from the capital move increasingly into the area.

Equally, Walloons are concerned by Flemish militancy, illustrated by the violent incursion of uniformed neofascists during a folk rally at the Flemish shrine of Dixmude last month.

Analysts say that tensions between the two communities seem likely to worsen with the approach of constitutional talks in 1999.

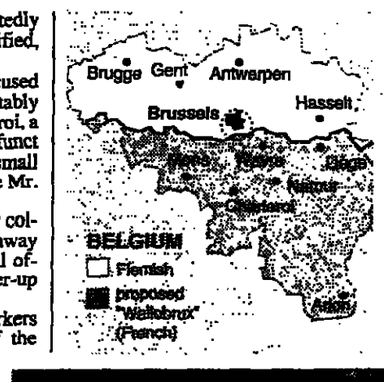
As in many failing marriages, money is at the root of the bad blood between the 6 million Flemings and 3 million Walloons, to whom are added a million foreigners as presumed French-speakers.

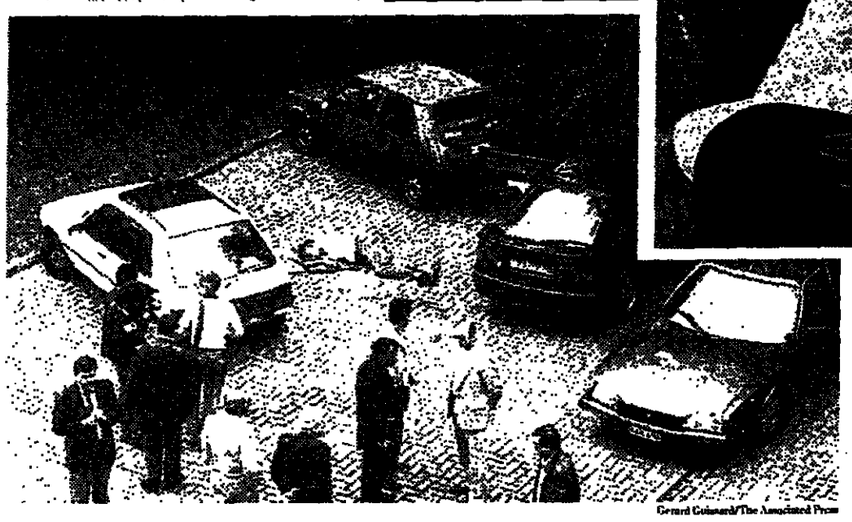
The Flemings complain that they bear the brunt of Belgium's vast financial and social security deficits.

They cite the fact that Mr. Dutroux and his wife, who owned at least seven homes, were living on welfare benefits as an example of the way Wallonia supposedly abuses the social security system.

Claude Eerdekens, a leading Walloon Socialist politician, assailed Flemish politicians who, he said, describe the Walloons as "profiteers and people who are milking the Flemish cow."

"Can you realize how painful and humiliating and insulting this is?" he asked.




Gerard Guinard/The Associated Press


Dusan Vranic/The Associated Press

Holding a photograph of a kidnapped and slain Belgian girl, two youngsters, right, attended her funeral service. Below, the scene when Andre Cools was shot and killed.

DEATH NOTICE

We all at the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE were extremely saddened to hear of the recent death of

Mr. René Bittel

We had the greatest admiration for his considerable talents and we will all remember his charisma.

Our most sincere condolences to his family, friends and colleagues.

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TRAVEL UPDATE

Alitalia Girds for Strike

ROME (AP) — Alitalia, Italy's flagship airline, said it did not expect flight cancellations or delays on Thursday because of a 24-hour strike of flight attendants.

The walkout, targeting flights out of Rome and Milan airports, was called to protest a reorganization plan intended to reduce labor costs. Unions are also critical of Alitalia plans to lease foreign planes and crews.

The state-controlled Italian airline has launched a major reorganization effort as a result of sharp losses in the last few years.

The strike of flight attendants is to begin at 0400 GMT on Thursday.

Avoid Moscow's Water

MOSCOW (AP) — Seventy percent of Russia's drinking water is so polluted that it fails to meet even minimal safety standards, an official said Wednesday.

It does not meet "our own lenient standards, least of all fairly tough world requirements," Nikolai Mikheyev, head of the government water agency, said at a news conference.

According to the Interfax news agency, Mr. Mikheyev proposed looking for new underground springs to supply 30 percent of the water for Moscow, a city of about 10 million people.

ValuJet Is Optimistic

ATLANTA (AP) — ValuJet Airlines' new ad campaign will not mention new safety steps the carrier has instituted, but it will keep the company's smiling cartoon mascot despite criticism that it is inappropriate because of a crash in May.

ValuJet, which is awaiting final approval from the federal government to resume operations, has planned a straightforward campaign that will focus on price and destinations, the airline's president, Lewis Jordan, said Tuesday.

The Atlanta-based airline was grounded June 17 because of concerns over its maintenance of planes. A month earlier, Flight 592 crashed into the Everglades, killing all 110 people aboard.

ValuJet has been barred from advertising by the Department of Transportation, but Mr. Jordan said the ad campaign had been prepared in anticipation of a final order allowing the discount carrier to resume service.

Finnair has finalized a code-sharing and check-in agreement with Estonian Air that will take effect Oct. 27, Finnair said on Wednesday. Seven daily return flights between Helsinki and Tallinn will be offered in the winter season, of which Finnair is to run three and the Estonian airline four, Finnair said. *(AFP)*

WEATHER

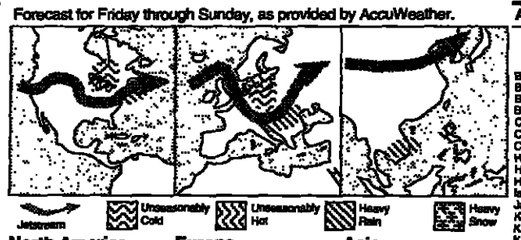
Europe

	Today High	Today Low	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Algarve	23/73	14/57 pc	22/71	14/57 pc
Amsterdam	16/61	7/44 r	14/57	7/44 c
Ankara	22/71	5/41 s	27/80	11/52 s
Athens	27/80	21/70 s	33/91	22/71 s
Barcelona	25/77	12/53 s	20/68	13/55 s
Belgrade	21/70	17/62 r	23/73	8/46 r
Berlin	14/57	11/52 r	12/53	4/39 c
Brussels	16/61	7/44 r	14/57	7/44 c
Budapest	23/73	16/61 c	20/68	6/41 r
Copenhagen	14/57	10/50 r	12/53	7/44 sh
Costa Del Sol	29/68	14/57 r	23/73	15/59 pc
Dublin	17/62	9/48 s	17/62	11/52 pc
Edinburgh	16/61	6/43 pc	16/61	9/48 c
Florence	22/71	16/61 t	22/71	9/48 pc
Frankfurt	14/57	11/52 sh	13/55	3/37 c
Geneva	19/66	6/43 pc	15/59	5/41 c
Helsinki	11/52	6/43 sh	13/55	5/41 c
Istanbul	24/75	16/61 s	29/84	19/66 s
Las Palmas	23/73	17/62 s	24/75	19/66 pc
Lisbon	22/71	13/55 pc	20/68	13/55 pc
London	16/64	7/44 pc	17/62	9/48 pc
Madrid	25/77	8/46 pc	34/75	10/50 s
Mallorca	21/70	13/55 t	19/66	15/59 s
Milan	24/75	9/48 pc	21/70	6/48 pc
Moscow	13/55	8/46 c	13/55	8/46 c
Munich	16/61	8/43 c	11/52	2/35 c
Nice	23/73	14/57 pc	21/70	13/55 s
Oslo	12/53	4/39 c	13/55	4/39 r
Paris	18/61	8/43 c	15/61	7/44 pc
Prague	17/62	9/48 r	12/53	-1/31 c
Reykjavik	14/57	11/52 r	15/59	11/52 c
Rome	27/80	18/64 pc	29/73	13/55 pc
St. Petersburg	11/52	8/46 r	13/55	7/44 c
Stockholm	11/52	10/50 r	13/55	6/43 r
Strasbourg	18/64	8/46 c	15/59	5/41 c
Tallinn	11/52	7/44 sh	12/53	6/43 c
Venice	20/68	13/55 t	19/66	8/46 pc
Vienna	21/70	12/53 c	17/62	4/39 c
Warsaw	13/55	11/52 r	16/61	3/37 sh
Zurich	18/64	7/44 c	13/55	6/43 c

Middle East

Abu Dhabi	41/106	27/80 s	39/102	28/82 t
Beirut	28/82	20/68 s	28/82	23/73 s
Cairo	32/89	17/62 s	34/93	22/71 s
Damascus	31/88	14/57 s	32/89	17/62 s
Jerusalem	27/80	14/57 s	29/84	17/62 s
Luxor	39/97	17/62 s	39/100	21/70 s
Riyadh	42/107	21/70 s	41/105	25/77 s

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by AccuWeather.



North America
Chilly air will spread showers eastward across the Great Lakes and into the Northeast over the weekend. There may be heavy rains ahead of the cold air in New England. Showers and thunderstorms in the northern Rockies Friday will precede another burst of cold air across the Northwest.

Europe
England and most of France will have some sunshine and comfortable afternoons this weekend, but unseasonably cool weather will continue across the rest of Europe. Temperatures will average 5-10 degrees below normal from Poland to Romania. Heavy rains will soak the southeast.

Asia
Tokyo will be mainly dry and comfortable through Sunday, while Seoul will be partly sunny and warm. Some sunshine and dry in Beijing Friday and Saturday, then clouds and rain Sunday. Heavy monsoon downpours are likely across southern Vietnam and the Philippines this weekend.

North America

	Today High	Today Low	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Anchorage	11/52	1/34 r	8/46	1/34 c
Atlanta	31/88	17/62 pc	27/80	13/55 pc
Boston	22/71	14/57 pc	23/73	14/57 r
Chicago	20/68	8/46 pc	17/62	8/46 pc
Dallas	34/93	18/64 pc	32/89	18/64 pc
Denver	26/79	11/52 pc	28/82	11/52 pc
Detroit	21/70	8/46 c	18/61	7/44 c
Honolulu	31/88	24/75 pc	30/86	25/77 pc
Houston	34/93	19/66 pc	32/89	19/66 pc
Los Angeles	28/82	16/61 s	27/80	18/64 pc
Miami	33/91	26/79 pc	32/91	24/75 pc
Minneapolis	19/66	7/44 pc	16/64	8/46 pc
Montreal	21/70	10/50 c	21/70	8/46 c
Nassau	31/88	25/77 r	30/86	24/75 t
New York	25/77	18/64 s	23/73	16/61 sh
Orlando	33/91	24/75 pc	32/89	22/71 pc
Phoenix	37/99	24/75 t	37/99	24/75 pc
San Fran.	23/73	12/53 s	21/70	13/55 pc
Seattle	21/70	13/55 c	21/70	11/52 c
Toronto	21/70	9/48 sh	17/62	8/46 r
Vancouver	19/66	11/52 c	18/64	8/46 c
Washington	27/80	18/64 s	28/77	17/62 r

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, Hce, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1996

Asia

	Today High	Today Low	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Bali	31/88	21/70 pc	31/88	22/71 pc
Bangkok	32/89	26/79 t	32/89	26/79 r
Beijing	29/78	20/68 pc	28/82	19/66 pc
Bombay	28/82	24/75 sh	28/82	24/75 c
Calcutta	32/89	25/77 pc	32/89	26/79 pc
Chiang Mai	33/91	24/75 t	32/89	23/73 t
Colombo	29/82	24/75 sh	28/82	25/77 c
Hanoi	33/91	27/80 c	32/89	27/80 pc
Ho Chi Minh	32/89	24/75 t	31/88	26/79 r
Hong Kong	31/88	26/79 s	30/86	26/79 pc
Islamabad	41/106	24/75 s	39/102	24/75 t
Jakarta	32/89	23/73 s	32/89	24/75 pc
Karachi	34/93	28/79 s	33/91	28/79 pc
K. Lumpur	33/91	23/73 pc	32/89	24/75 c
K. Kinabalu	31/88	22/71 t	30/86	22/71 t
Manila	31/88	24/75 t	31/88	25/79 t
New Delhi	39/97	25/77 pc	37/99	26/79 t
Phnom Penh	31/88	25/77 sh	32/89	25/77 c
Phuket	32/89	26/79 r	32/89	26/79 t
Rangoon	33/91	25/77 r	32/89	26/79 t
Seoul	29/84	17/62 s	29/82	18/64 s
Shanghai	31/88	24/75 pc	29/84	23/71 pc
Singapore	31/88	23/73 t	31/88	23/73 t
Taipei	31/88	24/75 pc	31/88	24/75 pc
Tokyo	27/80	19/66 pc	27/80	18/64 pc
Vientiane	32/89	27/80 c	32/89	27/80 pc

Africa

Algiers	27/80	15/59 s	25/77	16/61 c
Cape Town	12/53	3/37 r	11/52	2/35 pc
Casablanca	19/66	13/55 pc	21/70	16/61 s
Harare	27/71	14/57 r	27/80	13/55 pc
Lagos	27/80	23/71 c	28/82	23/73 c
Nairobi	28/82	13/55 pc	27/80	13/55 pc
Tunis	35/95	18/64 s	30/86	19/66 pc

Latin America

Buenos Aires	23/73	12/53 pc	23/73	13/55 r
Caracas	33/91	25/77 pc	32/89	25/77 pc
Lima	20/68	14/57 pc	19/66	15/59 c
Mexico City	23/73	13/55 pc	24/75	13/55 pc
Rio de Janeiro	25/77	18/64 sh	23/73	17/62 pc
Santiago	20/73	5/41 s	21/70	6/46 pc

Oceania

Auckland	17/62	11/52 r	16/61	13/55 c
Sydney	24/75	8/46 pc	18/61	4/39 s

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Austria +	022-903-014	Guam	950-1366	(Curaçao & Bonaire)+	001-800-745-1111	Turkey +	00-800-1-4477
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THE AMERICAS

Votes Against Same-Sex Marriage and Job Rights Anger Homosexuals

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Senate Democratic leader threw cold water Wednesday on gay rights activists' hopes to revive anytime soon a bill prohibiting job discrimination against homosexuals.

Another bill placing federal curbs on same-sex marriages is going to President Bill Clinton for his signature.

In a double blow to homosexual-rights activists Tuesday, the U.S. Senate voted, 50 to 49, to kill the anti-discrimination bill and, 85 to 14, to reject same-sex marriage in federal law.

Heartened by the closeness of the vote on job discrimination, activists said they would lobby supporters to pass the bill before Congress adjourns this fall. But when asked whether Senate supporters would try again, the Senate minority leader, Tom Daschle, Democrat of South Dakota, said: "I don't think so. I suspect that given the time that we have and the realization that it's not likely to pass in the House, that we'll try to find more votes and make an even more concerted effort next year."

Earlier, Candace Gingrich, a lesbian and half-sister of the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, said congressional battles over gay rights were far from over.

"In the long run," Ms. Gingrich said on ABC television, "the things that have transpired over the past two months are going to produce a whole new generation of active, involved gay and lesbian Americans and our allies."

Twenty-six of the Senate's 47 Democrats joined Republicans in voting for the marriage bill, but also voted for the job discrimination measure — underscoring the political predicament faced by senators who have supported gay rights.

Meanwhile, a lawsuit went to trial that could lead Hawaii to become the first state to issue marriage licenses to gay couples. Supporters of the same-sex marriage bill said Tuesday's vote was a preemptive strike against such action by states.

Mr. Clinton said he would sign the Defense of Marriage Act, passed by the House in July by a 5 to 1 margin. The president's vow two weeks ago to sign the bill blunted an election-year issue the Republicans had hoped to use against him.

The bill's provisions barring federal recognition of same-sex couples would preclude spousal benefits that are distributed by a range of government programs like Social Security and veterans services.

Conservatives cheered the Senate action. Ralph Reed, leader of the Christian Coalition, said, "This is a string of major victories for the pro-family movement that demonstrates on the threshold of a major presidential election that the political debate is moving in our direction."

But gay rights activists said the same-sex marriage vote amounted to gay-bashing.

"This vote is a deplorable act of hostility," said Matt Coles, director of the Lesbian & Gay Rights Project at the American Civil Liberties Union in New York. "This bill does nothing to defend marriage."

Mr. Clinton cautioned that congressional approval "should not be cause for any sort of discrimination or gay-bashing," adding that he regretted the anti-discrimination bill had failed. It would have forbidden employers from using sexual orientation as a basis for hiring, firing, promotion or compensation.

Americans "want to free the workplace from discrimination," said Senator Edward Kennedy, the Massachusetts Democrat who wrote the bill. "This is an issue whose time has come."

While eight Republicans voted for the anti-discrimination bill, none voted against the marriage bill. Among Democrats, 27 voted both to bar federal benefits in same-sex marriages and to protect homosexuals in the work place. The message sent by the lopsided votes highlighted the point at which the U.S. Senate draws the line on gay rights.

"People don't want to go too far on changing marriage and traditional relationships," said Senator James Jeffords, a Vermont Republican who supported the marriage bill and the anti-discrimination measure. "But the feeling is when someone wants to work someplace, they ought to be able to get a job."

Sponsors of the bill against same-sex marriage, mainly conservative Republicans, said the legislation was necessary because of expectations that the Hawaii court would rule that the state must recognize marriages between two people of the same sex.

The Defense of Marriage Act defines marriage in federal law as a legal union between one man and one woman and allows a state to refuse to honor a same-sex marriage performed in any other state. States still would have the authority to legalize gay marriages, but the federal government would not recognize them.

"It is not mean-spirited or exclusionary," said Senator Trent Lott of Mississippi, the majority leader. "It is a preemptive measure to make sure that a handful of judges, in a single state, cannot impose a radical social agenda upon the entire nation." *(AP, NYT)*

Ex-Adviser Hid Plan for Clinton Book

By David Streitfeld and Peter Baker
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Dick Morris, the former Clinton campaign strategist, hid his plan to write a lucrative book about his service to the president by evading a White House request that he agree not to disclose what he had learned as an insider, strategists in Mr. Clinton's campaign say.

A confidentiality clause is part of the employment agreement that staff members sign with the campaign. Mr. Morris did sign such an agreement in 1995, but almost immediately began negotiations to write a book about his experiences in the campaign. When his 1995 contract expired, Mr. Morris swiftly made a secret $2.5 million deal to write the book, then resisted signing a new employment agreement.

Officials in the Clinton White House learned of the book project only when the Star tabloid quoted a prostitute with whom Mr. Morris was consorting as saying he was regularly making notes for a forthcoming book. The Star's revelations forced Mr. Morris to resign from the campaign on Aug. 29; since then, Random House has publicly confirmed its deal for his book.

"People are stunned by this," a Democratic strategist said. "In my view, he's taken the president for a ride."

Reached by telephone at his Connecticut home, Mr. Morris said he was not under contract to the campaign when he made the deal with Random House and had no obligation to reveal his plans until next year under any legally binding disclosure rule. But he would not comment on the White House contention that he should have stepped forward voluntarily.

The White House press secretary, Michael McCurry, said Mr. Morris never revealed that he was working on a book, and he maintained that the consultant was obligated to come clean by the unspoken expectations of campaign staff — even in the absence of a signed contract.



Eric Gay/The Associated Press

Ross Perot, left, and his running mate, Pat Choate, addressing Reform Party volunteers in Dallas.

Perot's Pick: A Populist With a Pen

By Clay Chandler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In drafting Pat Choate as his choice for vice president, Ross Perot has found a soul mate as well as a running mate, a populist and policy entrepreneur who shares his disdain for global capitalism and Washington lobbyists.

It was hardly a choice to balance the ticket: Mr. Choate, like Mr. Perot, is Texas-born, and the two collaborated on a 1993 manifesto, "Save Your Job, Save Our Country: Why NAFTA Must Be Stopped — Now!"

Mr. Choate, 55, was named by Mr. Perot late Tuesday. He rose to prominence in the early 1980s as one of a handful of vocal policy experts concerned about America's ability to hold its own economically in a global economy. His 1981 book, "America in Ruins," lamented the decline of the nation's industrial infrastructure. A later book, "The High-Flex Society," helped launch the debate about industrial competitiveness and vaulted him into the firmament of economic policy experts.

Greg Mastel, a trade specialist at the Economic Strategy Institute, described Mr. Choate as a creative thinker and one of the first intellectuals to grasp the implications that economic integration and technological change would have on American society. He said that Mr. Choate was one of the first to bring up the need for better education, job training and other programs now advocated as a matter of course by politicians from both parties.

But his 1990 book, "Agents of Influence," a hard-edged attack on foreign lobbyists seeking to manipulate U.S. government policy, provoked controversy. The book denounced many of the most powerful paid advocates of foreign governments and corporations by name. It made Mr. Choate a pariah in some sections of the Washington establishment, where he was criticized as a xenophobe and "Japan basher." The book also earned him the scorn of some mainstream economists.

In a broadcast interview Tuesday, Mr. Choate said: "I know Washington, and I know it cannot be changed from the inside. I also know that it cannot be changed by either of two major political parties. In Washington today, too many people profit too much from private gains at the public expense to permit real reform."

Mr. Choate called the new Reform Party, which Mr. Perot founded and financed, "the only real hope for genuine reform."

Rudiger Dornbusch, a Massachusetts Institute of Technology economist and frequent Choate antagonist in trade debates, called the selection of Mr. Choate a "joke."

"What could this possibly get Perot?" he said. "The name recognition will not go far."

After the publication of "Agents," Mr. Choate was fired from his $150,000-a-year-job as a consultant to TRW, the manufacturing conglomerate. The book drew criticism from trade officials in Japan, a market in which TRW then had annual sales of $400 million.

But the controversy helped bring Mr. Choate to Mr. Perot's attention, and by 1993 he was traveling regularly with the flinty billionaire advising him on economic policy.

Jagdish Bhagwati, an economist at Columbia University, said that the choice of Mr. Choate would enable Mr. Perot to highlight an issue on which his position differs the most from the views of both Bob Dole, the Republican candidate for president, and President Bill Clinton.

"This is about fear of free trade and nationalism," said Mr. Bhagwati. "That's the only card Perot can play against both Clinton and Dole."

Clinton Wins — in Ads

Just Wait a Month, Dole's TV Strategists Say

By James Bennet
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The broadcast advertising war between the two major presidential campaigns is looking more and more lopsided.

The Clinton campaign is relentlessly hammering away at Bob Dole with harsh and repetitive commercials aimed squarely at pivotal voters in critical states. But the Dole campaign has not advertised in three important Midwestern states for two weeks, and it continues gauzily promoting the candidate's biography over his ideas in national spots.

Just wait, Dole campaign strategists say. They explain that they are planning an unconventional advertising blitz in October, promoting Mr. Dole on the economy and attacking President Bill Clinton on crime and drugs — "burning in our message," in the words of a Dole official.

Counting on a blitz next month amounts to a gamble that the commercials being made by Mr. Dole's newly assembled advertising consultants will be able to overcome months of repetition of basic themes by the Clinton campaign. Its advertisements often seem stamped from a single die.

And the Democrats say they do not think the Dole campaign will have much more money than they do to spend in October. "We're only spending about $100,000 more a week than they are," a Clinton strategist said. "I think they haven't decided on an approach."

Underscoring its hardball tactics, the Clinton campaign made public Tuesday a tough 30-second commercial, targeted at the female voters who have provided Mr. Clinton with his double-digit lead in the polls. The commercial is being shown around the country.

The advertisement, produced after Mr. Dole said Saturday that he opposed the Family and Medical Leave Act, features a couple recounting time spent with their young daughter before she died. A narrator explains how the law enables family members to stay home with sick or newborn children without losing their jobs.

"Bob Dole led a six-year fight against Family Leave," the narrator says. "Twelve million have used leave, but Dole's still against it."

The mother then provides the closing words: "President Clinton understands the struggles that families go through."

Without addressing the law, the Dole campaign attacked the commercial.

"To imply that Bob Dole would let a child die without her parents at her side shows a moral hysteria so outrageous, so grossly offensive, that it defies description," said Christina Martin, a spokeswoman, in a prepared statement.

Clinton officials said they intended to broadcast the commercial for up to a month, rather than the usual one or two weeks, running it during daytime programs that appeal to women.

In sharp contrast, aiming for the same female voters, the Dole campaign made public Tuesday a new two-minute commercial that criticizes Mr. Clinton only by implication, never by name.

And the commercial, while it tries to raise values as an issue, once again introduces Mr. Dole to voters, sketching him as a war hero. Colin Powell, the retired general, is shown in his speech at the Republican National Convention last month, praising Mr. Dole's "character and competence."

The Dole campaign will have to overcome images broadcast for months. With no pretense at subtlety, the Clinton commercials have painted Mr. Dole as an aged Washington insider and a lackey of the House speaker, Newt Gingrich.

Over and over, the Clinton campaign has used an image of Mr. Dole standing with Mr. Gingrich before wallpaper bearing a washed-out image of the Capitol. The two men are shown in slow motion, while jarring piano music plays.

Throughout the campaign, the Clinton advertising team has turned the appearance of defense into fierce attacks on Mr. Dole. An advertisement in July began: "The same old politics — Dole attacks Clinton." It ended: "The real Bob Dole — 35 years of higher taxes."

ELECTION NOTES

Dole Shrugs Off Gloomy Polls

WASHINGTON — Bob Dole tried to lift the spirits of congressional Republicans who are jittery about their party's prospects, shrugging off his low standing in the polls and declaring Wednesday: "Don't worry about this election. We're going to win."

Speaking to a meeting of House and Senate Republicans, Mr. Dole conceded, "We are behind right now." But, he said, "we're out there working every day," and he called on Republicans facing re-election in November to not lose faith in the national ticket.

In an emotional moment closing his speech, Mr. Dole read a December 1945 letter to his father, Doran Dole, from the army hospital where Mr. Dole was being treated for serious war wounds.

"At the present time it would appear that his recovery is somewhat questionable," Mr. Dole read. And he compared his experiences in recovering with current politics. *(AP)*

Explaining Away Farrakhan?

NEW YORK — Jack Kemp, the Republican vice presidential candidate, quoted in a newspaper article this week as having kind words for the Nation of Islam leader, Louis Farrakhan, has set out to soothe any hard feelings the remark may have caused in an address to Jewish leaders.

"All of you here tonight, and everyone in Israel who has ever known Jack Kemp, knows how strongly I abhor racism, bigotry and anti-Semitism," Mr. Kemp told a dinner gathering of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations. "Tonight, in that spirit, let me call on Louis Farrakhan and his followers to once and for all renounce anti-Semitism."

Mr. Kemp, who has set out to attract black voters since becoming Mr. Dole's running mate, was quoted in the Sunday edition of the Boston Globe as praising Mr. Farrakhan's philosophy of black self-reliance. *(WP)*

Quote/Unquote

Michael McCurry, the White House press secretary, saying he had inadvertently misled reporters when he said last week that Bill Clinton had "no knowledge" of whether Dick Morris, the president's former political strategist, had a child out of wedlock: "I'll admit to you I was trying to blow the thing off and get back to the news the president was trying to make." *(WP)*

Away From Politics

• **Barry Goldwater was up and about** and eager to go home from a hospital in Phoenix after suffering a minor stroke, the family of the 87-year-old former senator said. "He's the same old Barry, cracking jokes," said his daughter, Joanne. She said he did not appear to have any paralysis. "It's nothing serious, really," she said. *(AP)*

• **The Virginia Military Institute is refusing** to accept applications from women despite a Supreme Court ruling that its male-only admissions policy is unconstitutional, the Justice Department says. The department has asked the 4th U.S. Court of Appeals in Richmond to return the case to a federal court in Roanoke for an injunction barring the state-supported school "from continuing its exclusionary practices." *(AP)*

• **Two crop-duster airplanes** sprayed more insecticide over Westerley, Rhode Island, to kill mosquitoes carrying a potentially deadly virus, drawing protests from homeowners and school officials. The aerial spraying began Tuesday, after tests showed insects infected with Eastern equine encephalitis had spread to a fifth Rhode Island community. State officials promised to spray only unpopulated areas Wednesday morning, but the school district superintendent, James Hoebbel, said insecticide fell on elementary schools in two neighborhoods. *(AP)*

The sensation of time

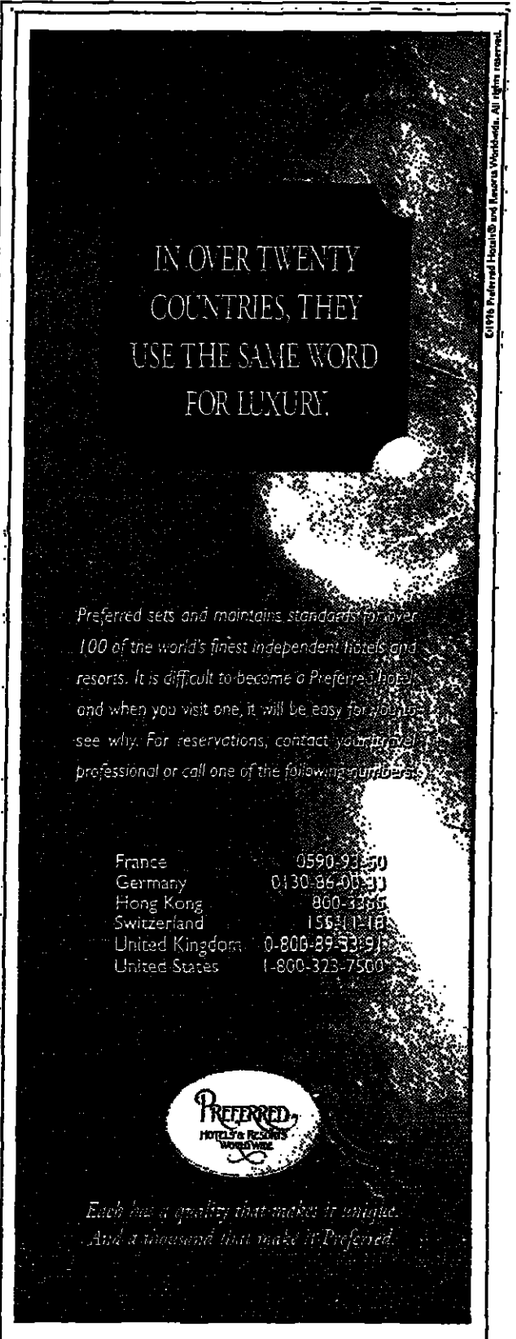
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Hangout's Fate Reveals Okinawa's Sentiments

Anger Closes a Hot Nightspot for Soldiers

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

CHATAN, Okinawa — If there is a conspicuous example of the changing relationship between Okinawans and the U.S. military bases here, it is a graffiti-splotched concrete wall that stretches for nearly two kilometers along the ocean's edge outside Kadena Air Base.

Until recently the wall was a popular nighttime hangout for U.S. servicemen from nearby military bases and for young Japanese people. Residents of the neighborhood complained that people were having sex in parked cars and nearby bushes, and that the revelers left behind trash and empty bottles, urinated in their yards and kept them awake all night by blasting stereos.

"People who live along the sea wall, we never heard the sound of the waves," said Masataka Miura, a resident who takes part in crime watch patrols.

But since last month the Sunabe sea wall, as it is called, is nearly deserted each night, except for some fishermen and some couples. That is because local people staged a rally in July to say they had finally had enough.

In response, the U.S. Marine Corps declared the sea wall off limits to its personnel after 10 P.M., and the local authorities banned parking after that hour on a nearby road.

In the year since the rape of a 12-year-old Okinawan girl, for which three U.S. servicemen were convicted, the commanders of the bases, which occupy 20 percent of the land on this southern Japanese island, have taken steps to control crime and what some Okinawans view as obnoxious behavior.

The drinking age on U.S. bases has been raised to 20 from 18, and alcohol is no longer sold after 9 P.M. at base stores. A curfew has been set in a bar district outside Kadena base.

The efforts seem to be paying off in some respects. Arrests of U.S. military personnel for serious crimes like murder, rape and theft have dropped by more than half in the last year.

But the attempts to be a better neighbor have not won many accolades from the Okinawans. That was shown by the results of a referendum Sunday, when about 90 percent of those who voted said they favored a reduction in the bases.

As for crime and wild behavior, some here say they are endemic to young men who are trained to be aggressive. "Under these circumstances, unless you lock the gates of the bases physically, it's hard to expect things to change," said Suzuyo Takazato, a Naha city councilwoman and founder of a group called Okinawan Women Act Against Military Violence.

Some people resent the fact that the military acted only after the pressure generated by the rape.

But it is not only the military that has changed since the rape. The people of Okinawa have become more vocal about complaining.

Chatan city officials say they did not act earlier on conditions at the sea wall because complaints from local residents did not become that vociferous until late July. Major Edmund Memi, a spokesman for the Kadena base, said no formal complaint had been received from local officials.

Local residents "didn't complain until after the rape," said Akiko Uezo, a 25-year-old from Naha who sat on the wall sharing a cheap bottle of wine with two friends. "They just put up with it."

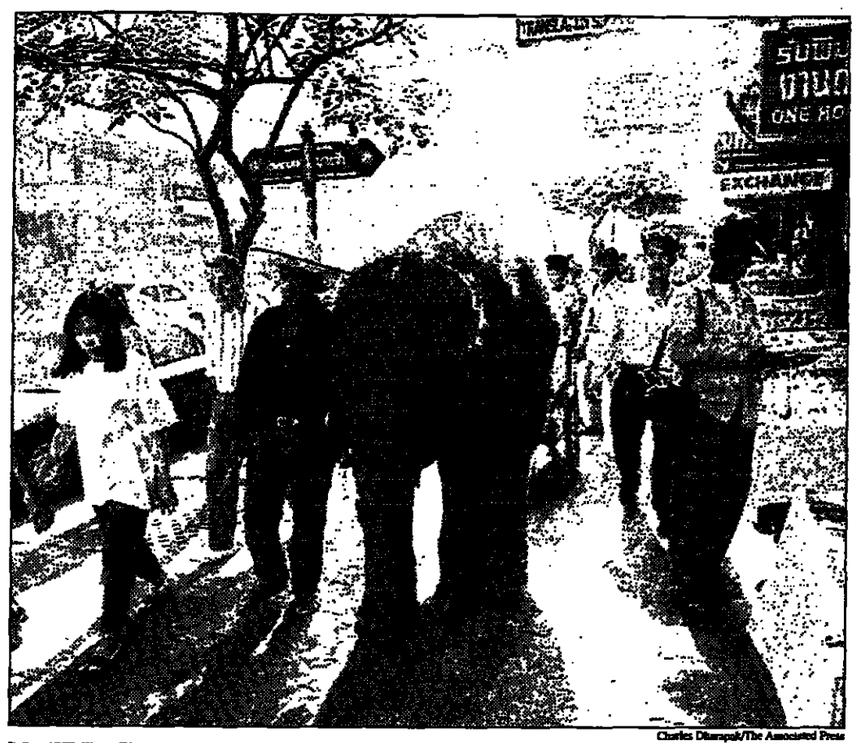
"Before the curfew this place would be crawling with people," Miss Uezo lamented. Now the only reminder of the wilder times is graffiti. Volunteers from the U.S. forces are painting over that, too.

■ Governor Will Force Leases

Governor Masahide Ota of Okinawa will announce later this week that he will force landlords to extend leases to the U.S. military, reversing his previous adamant refusal to do so, Agence France-Presse reported Wednesday from Tokyo, quoting local news reports.

Jiji Press and other reports said the governor would announce the decision Friday to end legal disputes with the central government.

The governor's decision followed a meeting with Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto on Tuesday, in which the Japanese leader offered to spend five billion yen ($47 million) to promote Okinawa's economy.



Charles Dharapak/The Associated Press

MAKE WAY — A man seeking handouts Wednesday guided his baby elephant through a street in Bangkok, which may enforce a ban on the animals as a threat to pedestrians.

Taleban Takes Key Afghan City

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KABUL — The rebel Taleban militia said Wednesday that it had captured the main eastern town of Jalalabad, hours after it had been seized by Afghan government forces.

The government admitted that Jalalabad had fallen and accused Pakistan of direct involvement.

"Jalalabad has become the scene of intense fighting between our troops and the Pakistan-backed Taleban militia," said a government spokesman, Amrullah.

Taleban sources in Pakistan said the city fell to the Islamic militia late Wednesday after heavy fighting in some areas. The number of casualties was not known.

A Taleban spokesman, quoted by a Pakistan-based Afghan news service, said the militia was heading east after taking Jalalabad, capital of Nangarhar Province, and its airport from forces loyal to President Burhanuddin Rabbani.

The Afghan Islamic Press reported that a Taleban commander, Mullah Burjan, said his fighters had taken the town in a thrust from western Nangarhar.

The news agency also quoted its own sources in Jalalabad as saying the town had fallen to Taleban, which controls about half the country.

Pakistan has denied helping the Taleban and says it has no favorites among the warring factions, many of which it helped during their war against Soviet occupation in the 1980s.

Amrullah said earlier Wednesday that government troops had entered the previously neutral city to stop the Taleban advance and more were being flown there.

He said the government had sent troops to the town after the Taleban had captured two strategic districts in western Nangarhar as part of their goal of controlling Jalalabad.

Before the battle for the town began, an apparent peace mission ended in the death of the new governor of Nangarhar and six colleagues, who were shot to death while driving toward the Pakistan border.

The Afghan Islamic Press said the group seemed to be heading for peace negotiations with Taleban leaders when they were shot. There was no immediate information on who was responsible for the attack. *(Reuters, AFP)*

BRIEFLY ASIA

New Party Is Planned in Japan

TOKYO — Health Minister Naoto Kan and three other politicians formally announced a plan Wednesday to form a new liberal party before Japan's next general elections.

"We have to create politics and a political party that can be truly trusted by people," Mr. Kan, vice president of the New Party Sakigake, said at a press conference announcing the planned launch of the Democratic Party.

"I will strive to make the Democratic Party to be such a political party," said Mr. Kan, who has become popular for his efforts to settle a decade-old scandal involving HIV-tainted blood products. *(AFP)*

Earthquake Shakes Tokyo

TOKYO — An earthquake that hit 6.6 on the Richter scale shook the Tokyo region Wednesday. The quake, lasting nearly a minute, struck at midday, swaying buildings throughout the city where residents still have fresh memories of last year's devastating quake in Kobe.

Authorities said there were no reports of damage or injury. Office workers in the Ginza commercial district reported no panic, but crowds of shoppers gathered in front of store television screens for news. *(AFP)*

Ieng Sary Is Accused of Lying

PHNOM PENH (Combined Dispatches) — Khmer Rouge hard-liners say the dissident leader Ieng Sary is lying when he claims to have had nothing to do with Cambodia's "killing fields."

The Khmer Rouge radio, loyal to movement's founder, Pol Pot, on Wednesday accused Mr. Ieng Sary, his estranged brother-in-law of being responsible for the killing of Cambodian intellectuals during the Khmer Rouge's 1975-79 rule.

"All Cambodian intellectuals," the radio said, "were under his control and responsibility." *(AP, Reuters)*

VOICES From Asia

Nicholas Burns, the U.S. State Department spokesman, calling on China to release Bao Tong, 63, a former senior Chinese official who has been held under house arrest since completing a jail term in May after a serving a seven-year sentence that grew out of the 1989 pro-democracy protests: "We very much have protested the fact that he's been held in detention without recourse to judicial representation, without any access to his family. We've called upon the Chinese government to let him return home so he can seek proper medical care and he can be a free person." *(Reuters)*

Fidel Ramos, president of the Philippines, hailed the election of the Muslim rebel chief Nur Misuari as regional governor of a semi-autonomous region comprising four provinces in the Mindanao: "By joining the mainstream of democratic government, the Moro National Liberation Front enriches our political tradition with a legacy of revolutionary ideals turned into reformist zeal and determination." *(Reuters)*

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EU Wrestles Anew With a Hot Debate Over Privatization

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — In a rerun of the battles between the champions of competition and the defenders of protected industries that marked the construction of Europe's single market, lines are being drawn in the European Union over how to provide basic public services like telephone and electricity.

Consumers in Britain and many northern EU countries may take privatization and competition for granted in what used to be state-owned monopoly sectors. But Europe's economic liberals are facing a stiff rearguard attack from the French government and unions across Europe to reserve a place for public-service monopolies.

The fact that the debate is taking place at all underscores the continued resistance in many parts of Europe to American- and British-style deregulation, a trend that many Europeans believe is worsening the bloc's massive unemployment.

"If the public perceives that the objective of the Union is liberalization at all costs, then it will not be acceptable," said an official at the European Commission, the EU executive agency in Brussels that has led the campaign to introduce competition to monopoly sectors.

After a lengthy and vigorous debate Wednesday among its 20 members, the commission proposed a compromise intended to appease the concerns about public service without putting a serious brake to liberalization.

The agency called for the current negotiations on revising the Union's governing treaties to add a new mission for the bloc: "Contributing to the promotion of services of general interest."

Commission officials were hard-pressed to say what the treaty change would mean in practice. A spokesman for President Jacques Santer, who is pushing for the amendment, said it would have mainly "psychological value." But the plan appeared unlikely to satisfy either side.

In France, the conservative government of Prime Minister Alain Juppe might propose changes in Article 90 of the EU treaty, an important clause enforcing market competition that the commission has used to break open monopolies like telephone companies.

The government already faces the threat of union unrest over its budget-cutting plans to join a single European currency, and officials are mindful that last December's strikes were triggered by plans to trim pensions of employers of the state-owned railroad.

But union officials reject even an Article 90 change as insufficient.

"We have a real problem of culture shock," said Rene Valladon, a senior official at the union Force Ouevriere. France's concept of public service, which depends on monopolies to deliver the same service at the same price to citizens everywhere, cannot survive unless protected from European deregulation, he said.

In countries like Britain, Germany and the Netherlands, meanwhile, officials have vowed to resist any attempt to write new commitments to public service into the EU treaty.

"What is on the agenda is liberalization, not creating new zones of protection," a German official said bluntly.

Several officials said the public-service debate would probably run until the end of the EU reform talks in mid-1997. And others said even Germany could drop its opposition to minor treaty changes if it would help buttress support for single currency.

At the commission, officials promised to consider another proposal to make access to public services a core part of the rights of European citizens, even though officials conceded the idea could trigger a flood of lawsuits against any future attempt to liberalize areas like postal services, airlines and railways.



Ian Waldie/Reuters

NONVOTING CLIENT — Tony Blair, the British Labor Party leader, handing over a milk shake at a restaurant in a new business park he formally opened Wednesday in Coventry.

Major May Cut Cow Cull, Risking the Wrath of EU

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Prime Minister John Major set the scene Wednesday for another clash with the European Union by saying Britain would review a planned cull of cattle designed to eliminate "mad-cow" disease.

Mr. Major, under pressure from farmers and members of his Conservative Party to scrap the slaughter of 147,000 cattle, said a cabinet meeting on Thursday would discuss new scientific evidence.

"Nobody should expect snap decisions," he said, "but it is right to examine and make sure the policy is correct in the light of new information we now have. There is no preordained outcome."

The slaughter has to be approved by the British Parliament, once it resumes Oct. 14 after the summer recess, but it has been sharply criticized by farmers, angry about having to slaughter their prime cattle.

The government, which has a parliamentary majority of one, was warned by Conservative deputies from farming constituencies that they would vote against the measure because of the latest scientific findings.

Last month, the government welcomed a report by Oxford University scientists predicting that mad-cow disease, or bovine spongiform encephalopathy, would be over by the year 2001 even without the mass cull.

The Times newspaper said ministers were now likely to shelve the cull. This would undoubtedly spark a new quarrel with the EU, which imposed a ban on British beef exports in March and only agreed to gradually start lifting it in return for the cull.

The ban caused a serious rift with London and resulted in British ministers blocking EU business for several weeks.

The EU later suggested that the ban on British beef exports should be kept in place longer than planned in the light of evidence that mad-cow disease can be spread from cows to calves.

The National Farmers Union, eager to settle the matter so that its hard-pressed members can start exporting their cows again, urged ministers to take their time and not do anything to provoke Britain's European partners.

"First of all explore with Europe all the opportunities and then make a decision. Don't make a decision based on newspaper reports and scaremongering," the union's president, Sir David Naish, said on BBC radio Wednesday. *(Reuters, AFP)*

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Kohl Stands by Austerity Plan

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany on Wednesday defended his austerity drive, but offered to talk to the opposition and unions about solving the country's burgeoning unemployment problem.

The leader of the Social Democrats, Oskar Lafontaine, said Bonn's policies were a failure and accused Mr. Kohl of pushing more people out of work and bankrupting public coffers.

Referring to a poll by the Allensbach institute showing that 64 percent of Germans agreed his spending cuts were necessary, Mr. Kohl said, "A large majority of Germans have recognized that change is necessary to secure the future."

Mr. Kohl's austerity package aims to slash public spending by 70 billion Deutsche marks ($47 billion) next year. *(Reuters)*

U.K. Laborites Spar With Unions

BLACKPOOL, England — The leader of the main opposition Labor Party on Wednesday played down a clash with labor unions over the right to strike, but warned the unions that they can expect no special treatment in future.

"The Trades Union Congress and the Labor party are different institutions," Tony Blair said, adding, "But when we disagree we aren't at war."

Leaders of the Trades Union Congress, who gathered in the northwestern town of Blackpool for their annual conference, differed sharply with Labor leaders Tuesday when the party unveiled new proposals for dealing with strikes.

The plan emphasizes conciliation, suggesting that the rulings of arbitration bodies should be binding in some cases. *(AP)*

EU Defends Its TV Ruling

BRUSSELS — The European Commission, denying reports in British newspapers, said Wednesday that a court ruling over television broadcasting did not authorize pornography to be beamed into Britain.

Under the headline "Europe Orders Britain to Let in Porn," at least one British newspaper reported that the European Court of Justice had opened the door Tuesday to pornographic broadcasts from other countries.

The Luxembourg-based EU court ruled that Britain had broken the EU "television without frontiers" rules by claiming jurisdiction over broadcasters with a satellite uplink in Britain.

A central principle of the law is that national governments cannot bar broadcasts that comply with the laws of the EU state where the broadcaster is established.

But the commission noted that the law explicitly exempted "offensive program material, such as pornography or gratuitous violence." *(Reuters)*

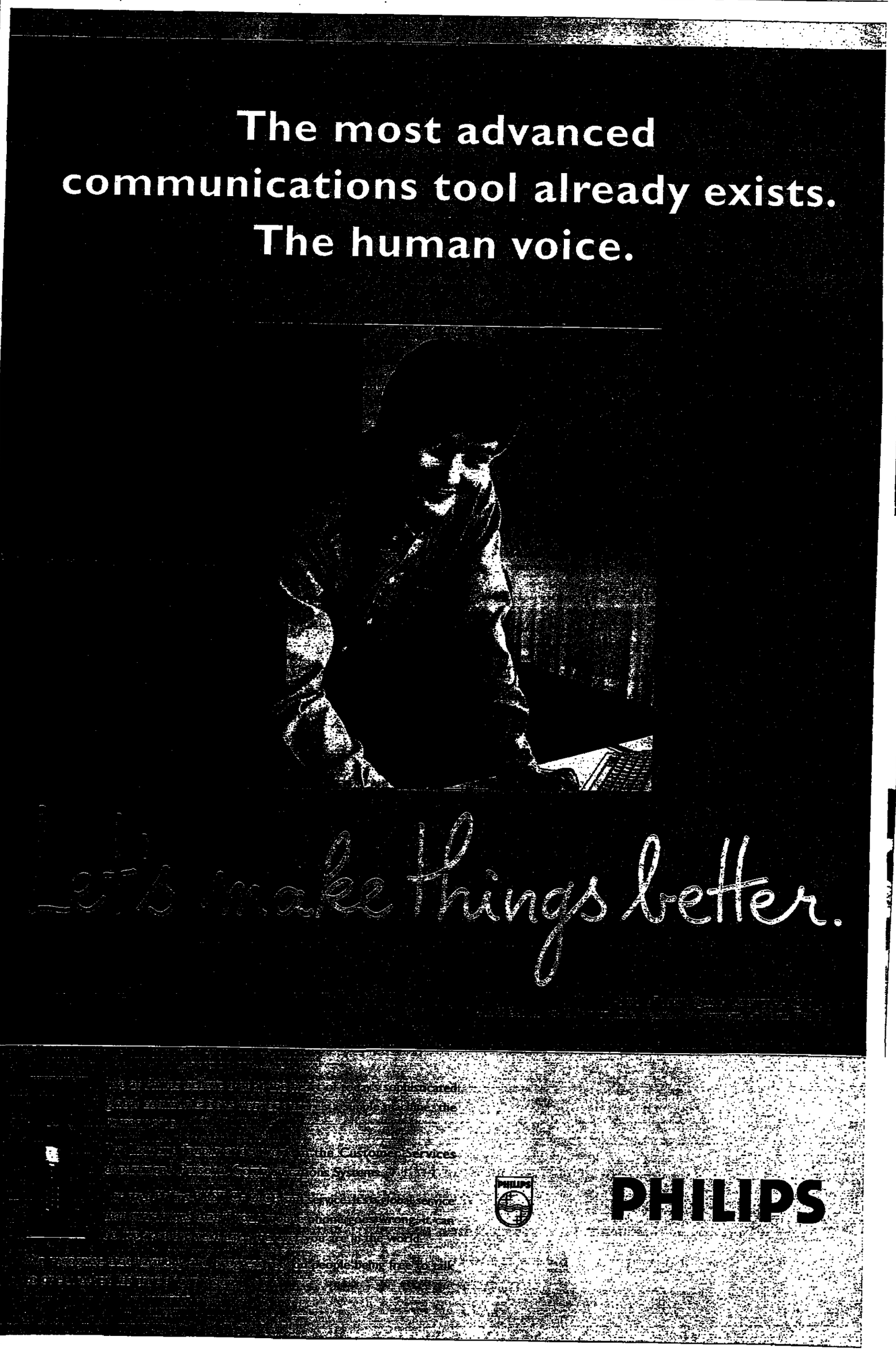
Juan Carlos Heartens Hungary

BUDAPEST — King Juan Carlos I of Spain told Hungarian members of Parliament on Wednesday that their country would become an important part of European organizations such as the European Union.

"Hungary is destined to play an important part in building the new European security structures," the king told Parliament on the first day of a three-day visit.

His host, President Arpad Goncz, said the king's remarks amounted to an endorsement of Hungary's bid to join the EU.

"The king is a broad-minded European monarch," Mr. Goncz said at a news conference, "and his speech was more on behalf of the EU than just his own country." *(Reuters)*





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A Clamor to Return Nazi Booty to Holocaust Victims

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

The revelation in Britain that Switzerland may have held onto billions of dollars worth of German gold after World War II provided fresh ammunition Wednesday for organizations still seeking compensation for victims of the Nazi Holocaust and their heirs.

The victors received only about one-eighth of the Nazi gold stashed in Swiss banks after the war, according to a new report by the British Foreign Office.

When the Allies sought the German gold, a Swiss official let slip the amount of the Nazi deposits: $500 million, or more than $6 billion in modern terms, the report said.

But the Swiss refused to hand over the booty, and the Allies had to be content with a settlement of only 250 million Swiss francs, or less than $60 million at the time. The Allies were angry, but there was nothing they could do, the report said.

Naphtali Lavie of the World Jewish Restitution Organization in Jerusalem said the $6 billion figure was in line with what some investigators have believed all along. Mr. Lavie said his and similar organizations would pursue their efforts to have some of the gold returned to Jews, their heirs or to Jewish organizations.

But before successful claims can be lodged, he said, "We will have to find out the origin of that money."

Officials familiar with the complexities of the former Nazi assets in Swiss banks said it might be difficult to assess what had been looted from the Jews specifically. The Germans stole gold from the national reserves of the countries they occupied as well as systematically robbing Jews and other minorities.

Booty seized by the army went to the state bank. The SS had its own account. Some of the gold smelted almost certainly came from Jewish sacred objects and from the dental fillings of death camp victims.

As the war turned against Germany, much of this hoard was transferred to Switzerland.

The fact that the Allies had accepted part of this cache in war reparations was "monstrous," according to Ignatz Bubis, the head of the tiny German Jewish community.

"It is an absolute scandal and a crime if the three Western Allies wanted to divide up what the Nazis stole," Mr. Bubis said in an interview to be published in the Thursday edition of Der Tagesspiegel.

Stuart Eizenstat, the U.S. undersecretary of commerce, acknowledged in Jerusalem last month that the funds turned over by the Swiss to the United States in 1946 were "possibly looted." Mr. Eizenstat said Washington was trying to find out where they came from. He said it was known that none of the money was returned to war victims.

Mr. Bubis said France had remained particularly quiet about the money it had received from the Swiss.

The Foreign Office compiled the report on the prompting of Greville Janner, the chairman of the Holocaust Memorial Trust. It is based on declassified documents, some of which have been in the public realm as far back as the early 1950s.

A spokesman said it was the first time that so detailed a compilation of sources had been made about the affair.

He added that the report had nothing to do with the visit of the foreign secretary, Malcolm Rifkind, to Switzerland later this month.

But government sources said Mr. Rifkind would impress on his hosts that they had a moral responsibility to ensure that the deposited gold was returned to its rightful owners or their heirs. However, Britain's position is weakened by the fact that it has held on to part of the gold.

The Swiss government has said that it is prepared to work with the Parliament and the national bank toward a solution of the problem.

China Shuts Magazine in Struggle Over Economic Path

Reuters

BEIJING — China's propaganda czars have suspended a magazine and banned articles by a leading bankruptcy expert after a lengthy behind-doors debate on economic reform erupted into the public eye, Chinese sources said Wednesday.

The ban prompted an open letter by a writer in Beijing questioning whether China's propaganda officials were opposed to economic reform and whether they backed the leadership of the nation's president and Communist Party chief, Jiang Zemin.

The Press and Publications Administration, under the party's powerful Propaganda Department, suspended publication in August of the Economic Work Monthly, based in Guizhou Province, according to sources familiar with the magazine.

The suspension followed the magazine's publication of an article critical of a privately circulated tract known as the "10,000-word essay" which urges a return to class struggle and warns of the erosion of the state sector by private enterprise.

This was the first public disclosure in China of the essay, written by supporters of a more orthodox Marxist line.

Western diplomats and Chinese analysts have described a literary and cultural freeze in recent months amid a crackdown by propaganda commissars on publications and authors that dare to break away from a stultifying diet of state-approved fare.

The clampdown has been fueled by a call for "spiritual civilization" — a Communist watchword for orthodox Marxist values — as the theme for a party plenum scheduled for later this month, the analysts said.

Suspension of the Economic Work Monthly came after the Press and Publications Administration issued an internal notice on Aug. 9 banning newspapers and magazines from reprinting two articles on economic reform by a prominent economist, Cao Siyuan, that were carried in the magazine's July edition, the sources said.

The notice said Mr. Cao's articles "violated propaganda discipline," according to a source who saw the circular.

The notice did not elaborate on the political problems in the articles by Mr. Cao, who drafted China's bankruptcy law in the mid-1980s, according to the source, who declined to be identified.

No Retreat on 'Ethnic Cleansing'

Bosnian Serbs Unyielding on Return of a Muslim Family

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service

BANJA LUKA, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Nezifa thought it was safe for her parents to come home. She trusted that her 82-year-old grandmother could achieve a wish to live out her last days in Vrbanja, the town of her birth, eight kilometers south of here. Nezifa believed in the peace accord signed in Dayton, Ohio, last December.

But four days before national elections that are intended to move Bosnia toward democracy and some type of unity, Nezifa's mother, father, grandmother and several dozen other terrified Muslims were taken from Serb-held territory in Bosnia in a UN bus.

The dismal evacuation scene was a throwback to the bad days of Bosnia's war, when hundreds of thousands of Muslims and Croats were expelled from this region by militant Serbian nationalists and criminals who enriched themselves by stealing their homes and property.

Nezifa's relatives were in a group of seven families who were expelled from their homes in Vrbanja in June. They had come here to Banja Luka, the largest Serb-held city in Bosnia, where they tried to get international organizations to press Serbian authorities to return their houses, but two weeks ago they gave up. Part of that group was evacuated to Croatia last week. The last and biggest batch went Tuesday, and will stay in refugee camps in Croatia before being sent to another country, UN relief officials said.

With the signing of the Dayton peace accord, "ethnic cleansing" — the forcible removal of people based on their nationality — was supposed to cease. Bosnia's Muslims, Serbs and Croats agreed to the pact, which obligated them to respect human rights and private property and allow refugees to return to their homes. With the coming of the elections, Bosnia was, according to U.S. officials, preparing for democracy and for at least a relatively fair vote.

With the latest evacuation, only 40 of the original 4,500 Muslims remain in Vrbanja, including Nezifa, her husband and her two teenage daughters. They requested that their last names not be used for fear of retribution.

"We're not supposed to be refugees anymore," Nezifa's grandmother said as she rested here before the bus ride to Croatia. "But in my home town, there is no such thing as the Dayton peace accord."

Mons Nyberg, a spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, said the expulsion and the events leading up to it were a clear signal that Serbian authorities planned to continue forcing Muslims and Croats to leave Serb-held areas. And, barring a change of tactics by NATO forces in the region, he saw little hope of stopping the trend.

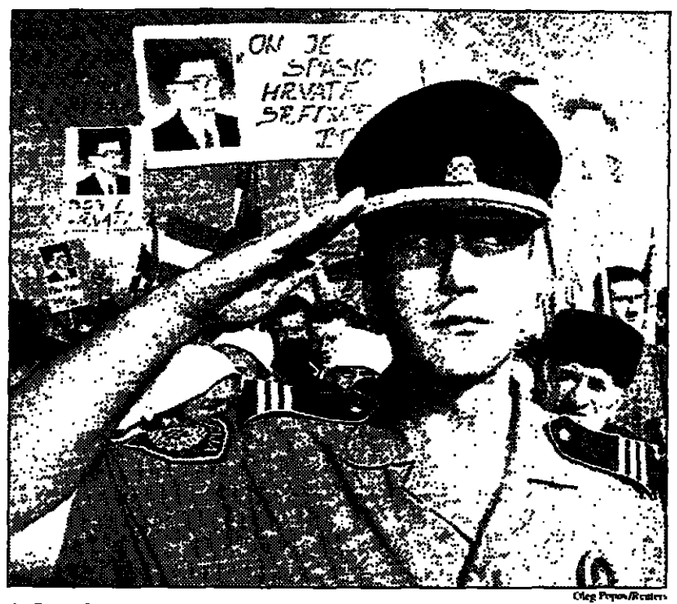
Before the war, Muslims and Croats made up 41 percent of the population of northern Bosnia. Today, they represent 2 percent each, UN figures show.

"We're not supposed to evacuate people anymore. It's peace now," Mr. Nyberg said. "Besides, we are really worried that today's evacuation will send a signal to Serbs that just a little more harassment will be enough to get other Muslims and Croats to leave forever."

Officials of the United Nations agency said the decision to go ahead with the evacuation was controversial. UN officials first asked British NATO soldiers to defend Vrbanja's remaining Muslims, but the British said they did not provide individual protection. UN police have been given no power to interfere with expulsions.

"Faced with this lack of interest, we decided to move them out," a UN official said. "It's amazing to me that here we have the world's biggest military alliance, and they can't protect a thing."

The situation in Banja Luka is complicated by the presence of tens of thousands of Serbian refugees from territories in both Croatia and Bosnia that were once predominantly Serbian but were captured last year by Croatian forces. Many want to go home, but Bosnian Serb and Croatian authorities oppose this return because it clashes with their goals of fashioning "ethnically clean" states.



Oleg Popov/Reuters

A Croatian policeman saluting in front of posters for Dario Kordic, a Bosnian Croat wanted on charges of war crimes, during a rally in Vitez.

■ New Peace Force Seen

General John Shalikashvili, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, said Wednesday that NATO would soon begin talks on a new international peace force for Bosnia, but ruled out any return to the previous UN-style mission, Reuters reported from Sarajevo.

Questioned repeatedly on the issue, General Shalikashvili declined to be drawn out on what sort of force would be needed after the current NATO peace mission ended at the end of year or if U.S. troops would take part.

Meningitis Delays Bucharest School Openings

Reuters

BUCHAREST — Bucharest will delay the start of the new school year for two weeks to protect children from a viral meningitis outbreak that has already killed 21 people in the Romanian capital, the mayor, Victor Ciorbea, said Wednesday.

About 400 patients, including 50 children, have been hospitalized in Romania since the worst viral meningitis outbreak in a decade began. The disease entered the country with tourists returning from Cyprus. More than 100 people became sick with mild meningitis in the southern Cypriot coastal town of Limassol in July.

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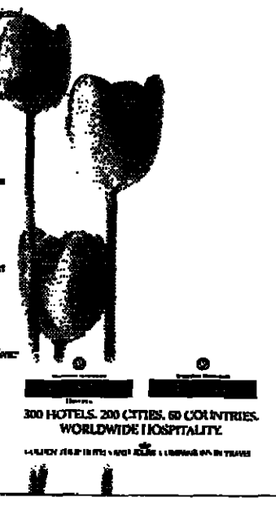
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EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Interim in Moscow

After all the dodging and deception about Boris Yeltsin's health, it is refreshing to get some candor. The Russian leader announced last week that he needs heart surgery and plans an operation later this month. On Tuesday he applied some of the same openness and decisiveness to the question of how Russia will be ruled in his absence, whether that turns out to be brief or extended. But too much still remains unclear.

Mr. Yeltsin has temporarily placed most national security and law enforcement authority under the direct control of Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin. That leaves a troubling degree of ambiguity over precisely how much presidential power will be transferred and for how long. Mr. Yeltsin's spokesman, for instance, made a point of noting on Tuesday that his boss was not relinquishing nuclear command authority.

The Russian constitution provides for the prime minister to fill in for three months if the president is incapacitated or dies. After that, if the president cannot serve, a new election must be held. But there are no formal guidelines or mechanisms for determining when a president is sufficiently infirm to warrant a transfer of power. In the turbulent inner councils of the Kremlin, where Mr. Chernomyrdin, chief of staff Anatoli Chubais and the national security adviser, Alexander Lebed, are vying for influence, that kind of latitude is an invitation to instability.

Mr. Yeltsin and his doctors have not specified the nature of his heart ailment or the type of operation he will have, but the most likely procedure is bypass surgery. If all goes well, Mr. Yeltsin should eventually be able to enjoy a more active life than he has in recent months, but the recovery period after such a major operation can last several months.

Mr. Yeltsin and his aides should settle on a clearer, more comprehensive plan for transferring power in advance of the surgery. In a newly democratic society, there is no more important or potentially volatile moment than a shift of power, especially when a leader is incapacitated or dies. Mr. Yeltsin and his government owe Russians no less than an orderly transfer.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Burma Sanctions

No regime in the world is more deserving of outcast status than the military dictators of Burma. Six years ago they permitted elections to take place, no doubt thinking that a campaign of intimidation had ensured their victory. When anti-junta democratic forces nonetheless won four-fifths of parliamentary seats, the regime ignored the election results. Since then it has clung to power through a policy of state terror, imprisonment, torture and forced labor on a massive scale.

The U.S. Congress has an opportunity now to send a signal of support to Nobel Peace laureate Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, Burma's democratic leader, and her supporters. The Senate passed a modest measure of sanctions in July that should be approved and, if possible, strengthened in conference. The bill would bar U.S. foreign aid, except for anti-drug programs — an exception that should be removed, given the Burmese regime's tolerance of narcotraffickers. It would bar entry visas to Burmese officials and instruct the Clinton administration to forge a multilateral campaign in support of Burmese democracy. It also would ban further U.S. investment in the event of large-scale repression.

This last provision is troublesome, since the Burmese regime has been ruling through large-scale repression from the start. Daw Aung San Suu Kyi is no longer officially under house arrest, but the junta still refuses even to open a dialogue with the nation's rightful ruler. Her aides and colleagues in the democratic movement are being systematically jailed.

Burma's regime, so clearly without popular support at home, just as clearly feels vulnerable to foreign pressure. States and cities across the United States, and companies in America and in Europe, increasingly have been promoting a boycott. Most recently, the regime leveled preposterous accusations against three Americans, including a staffer of the International Republican Institute, who have been promoting nonviolent democratic change. The regime railed against "aliens and mercenaries," who it said were "trying to create chaos and confusion" while "lining their pockets" with donations from "well-endowed but unscrupulous foreign organizations of countries such as the USA, Germany and Norway."

The United States should make clear that such charges, against Americans or Burmese, will be rejected. Congress has an opportunity to send the message.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Aviation Safety

The aviation safety commission formed in the aftermath of the TWA 800 disaster has made some sensible recommendations for beefing up American security measures. But a major feature of the plan raises civil liberties concerns and deserves more careful consideration.

No sensible traveler will object to improving the technology for detecting bombs in luggage, on board the plane and in cargo holds. Security procedures, and searches when required, take time. But Americans are realistic about the need for vigilance and have come to accept the inevitable delays. Similarly, everyone wants an up-to-date air traffic control system and a thorough vetting of all airline workers who have access to planes on the ground.

But it is quite another thing to suggest, as the commission has, that computerized profiles of all passengers be created and used by airlines to identify those travelers who might be considered suspicious on the basis, for example, of their credit rating, flying habits or frequent changes of residence. The vice president has given assurances that factors such as race and nationality, often misused to stereotype individuals, would not be part of such a profile.

But why should the fact that one has changed jobs three times in a year and is two months behind in paying a credit card bill give rise to any assumptions about a potential for violence?

This proposal raises two questions. Will the creation of a huge database on passengers end the planting of bombs on planes? It is our sense that terrorists rarely carry bombs on board themselves, but try instead to put them in mail or cargo packages, an innocent dupe's luggage or an accomplice's cleaning cart. Will such a system reduce vigilance by concentrating on people with unusual travel patterns while ignoring a seemingly innocent person with some grievance against the government?

Then, will creation of this enormous database containing personal information on millions of travelers lead to invasions of privacy on an unacceptable level? The aviation safety panel has recommended establishment of an advisory board on civil liberties to review questions that arise from the development and use of profiling systems. But these are matters that must be discussed and settled before the decision is made to create a database, not after it is in operation.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

The Global Sweatshop

Back in 1992, Wal-Mart CEO David Glass was ambushed by an NBC-TV crew which showed a Bangladesh garment factory using child workers. He was asked on camera whether the young girl in the film should be sewing clothes for Wal-Mart or in school. Predictably, he stammered. He would have served the debate better by pointing out that the reporter's was a very American question, geared to an American audience. An Asian audience would immediately recognize that the real alternative for that girl would not be trundling off to class but scavenging through garbage heaps or prostituting herself.

Without doubt there are abuses that cry out for attention. But until they are dealt with in context, with the really tough questions they raise, the answers we get will have more to do with politics than with solutions.

— Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong).

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America Needs to Rethink Its Approach to Iran

By Thomas L. Friedman

TEHRAN — This is a true story. I was checking in at Dulles Airport for a KLM flight. Two agents were operating the X-ray machine, others were hand-searching suitcases before they were loaded onto the conveyer belt for the plane. As I went over my ticket with the counter agent, I took my eye off my suitcase. When I went to hand it to the agent, it was gone.

A man standing in line behind me said he saw another passenger put it through the X-ray machine with his wife's luggage, and the security men mistakenly loaded it on the conveyor belt even though it had no destination tag and had not been hand-searched. I was going to Tehran — and security agents let some yo-yo load my suitcase without a tag or a search.

The incident was a chilling reminder that all the preventive security in the world can't protect you. The only way to halt terrorism is by choking it off at the source. Which brings me to Iran.

That Iran has supported terrorism at different times is without question. What is worthy of debate is whether U.S. policy today is the best way to change its behavior. I don't think it is.

The present U.S. policy is economic and political containment of Iran, coupled with a standing offer to negotiate with any "authorized" Iranian officials. But because the Europeans and Japan refuse to join with the United States, U.S. economic sanctions have not been enough to pressure the regime into a dialogue. And no Iranian leader will authorize a dialogue with the United States while Iran is under economic sanctions. He would be totally discredited internally.

So what are U.S. options? One is a unilateral military operation against any terrorist bases in Iran. If credible evidence can be produced that Iran was involved in the blowing up of Americans in Saudi Arabia or of TWA 800, the United States must retaliate — without mercy or hesitation. It would get support around the world, provided there were credible evidence — a wiretap, a photograph, something.

But if the United States does not have evidence, then it should consider adapting its diplomacy. Diplomats here argue that it should sit down with Europe and Japan and agree on what sort of changes in Iran's behavior are most important — an end to the murder of Iranian opposition figures in Europe, an end to Iran's active opposition to an Arab-Israeli peace, a curtailment of Iran's nuclear development programs.

The United States should then indicate to Iran that if it takes specific steps toward meeting these concerns, Washington will take specific steps toward lifting the economic and diplomatic isolation of Iran. Such an approach would help create more of a united front among the Western allies and, more important, isolate Iran for spurning basic norms of international behavior, rather than isolate America.

But this approach could do something more. The notion of America as Iran's permanent, unalterable enemy is essential for the hard-liners in Iran's regime. They use it to justify Iran's isolation, which is useful for maintaining Islamic controls. In my hotel lobby, a sign above the door says "Down With USA." It isn't a banner or graffiti. It is tiled with plaster into the wall.

But others in the leadership understand how destructive this is for Iran. They are the officials who at the end of my interviews turned off the tape recorders so they could express their dismay over what they saw as missed openings between Tehran and Washington.

They will not risk pushing for a change in their policy if there is no assurance that the United States will respond. So keep Iran under sanctions, but also spell out what America will do in response to changes in Iran's behavior. That might strengthen the pragmatists here, exacerbate divisions within Iran's ruling system, and just maybe, over time, help tip the balance to those favoring a more normal relationship with the United States.

There is real politics in Iran today, real differences within its leadership. Washington should be much more creative in exploiting this to produce a new relationship — especially as the two countries are becoming de facto allies in the war against Saddam Hussein.

The New York Times.

The World Would Be Better Off With a Downsized Iraq

By Jim Hoagland

FRANKFURT — States do not live forever. Weakness, decay or irreconcilable internal differences can doom countries and empires, or force them to spin off indigestible national entities.

This is an uncomfortable idea for the diplomats and national security professionals who surround American presidents. The bureaucracy exists to prevent presidents from being plunged into the unknown. A failure of nerve (or imagination?) often keeps policy professionals from looking destiny in the eye as it approaches.

The Bush administration showed that kind of blindness toward the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. The Clinton administration today risks being similarly hapless on Iraq, which the United States has pushed to the brink of dismemberment without seeming to realize what it was doing.

Even as it fired 44 remote-controlled missiles into the Iraqi desert to get Saddam Hussein's attention, the Clinton administration said it remained committed to supporting Iraq's "territorial integrity."

But the failure of Clinton policy in the Iraqi north, where the United States deliberately created a power vacuum and then refused to fill it, suggests that the time has come to think the unthinkable. The world may be better off without the Iraqi state as it exists today.

This is not to minimize the suffering and tumult that would accompany the disintegration of the state stitched together in the Mesopotamian homeland of Sunni and Shiite Arabs and Kurds by departing British colonials.

The renewed war in Kurdistan and U.S. missile strikes in the south show that there is no peace or Iraqi national unity to preserve within the rogue state's borders. Territorial integrity is maintained only by terror and brute force.

That is a situation not worth maintaining. It is time for Washington to stop endorsing territorial integrity as the highest value in Iraq's future.

George Bush and Jim Baker saw the breakup of the Soviet Union as the greatest danger to world stability they could imagine. They worked with Mikhail Gorbachev to prevent it. History shows that they were futile and wrong.

War forced the Bush administration to drop a pretense that Yugoslavia could not be allowed to break apart. By the time it understood that Yugoslavia was an ex-nation, the moment for affecting events there had passed. Similar disintegrative forces are at work in Iraq.

They have in fact been stimulated by Mr. Clinton's policies. Those policies first placed a northern safety zone off limits to Saddam's sovereignty, creating a haven where his opponents could gather to plot to overthrow him. But Washington did nothing to stop the Iraqi army when it moved into that zone and rounded up Saddam's foes on Aug. 31.

Saddam's unopposed return to the north creates a de facto three-way partition of Kurdistan. Allied with the Kurdish forces of Massoud Barzani, Iraqi tanks and troops now can treat the central region of Kurdistan as their enclave.

As Mr. Barzani's troops sweep eastward capturing towns from Jalal Talabani's forces, Mr. Talabani's guerrilla army will retreat into the mountains and press Iran to protect it inside Iraq. In the west, Turkey will establish a similar protectorate inside Iraq's frontier. The world's only remaining superpower will fly aircraft overhead and watch.

The Clintonites say they are committed to "squeezing and containing" Saddam. But in the same breath they say it is just too complicated and too difficult to use a defense and intelligence establishment that costs taxpayers more than $300 billion to restrain the Iraqi dictator in the north. Because Mr. Barzani invited Saddam in, the United States is powerless to act, White House officials maintain.

The most important figure in determining U.S. policy in the Gulf region turns out to be not Bill Clinton, Warren Christopher or Anthony Lake but Massoud Barzani.

The Washington Post.

These Elections Are a Step in Bringing Democracy to Bosnia

By Anthony Lake

The writer is President Bill Clinton's national security adviser.

WASHINGTON — This Saturday the people of Bosnia will go to the polls to elect their national representatives. These elections are an essential step in bringing democracy to Bosnia. They are what the people want, and what Bosnia needs, to help its hard-won peace endure.

We should not, and we do not, expect the election to be perfect. Bosnia is only beginning to recover from four years of devastating war. But Bosnians, with the help of the international community and the NATO-led military force, have made important progress in creating the conditions for successful elections.

Freedom of movement is improving. Last week in the American sector alone — the area around Tuzla in the north — more than 100,000 people crossed the internal boundary between the Serb Republic and the Muslim-Croat federation, bringing the six-month total to more than 1.3 million crossings.

And to allow more voices to be heard, a wide range of media outlets are operating, including more than 100 independent newspapers, dozens of radio stations and a nationwide independent television network.

Thirteen major parties representing all views are running slates of national candidates, and dozens more are taking part in individual races. Local election committees have been established to oversee voter registration. Some 70 percent of Bosnian refugees living outside the country have cast absentee ballots.

The overwhelming majority of Bosnians, whether Serb, Croat or Muslim, believe that the elections are important.

In a recent U.S. Information Agency poll based on nearly 4,000 face-to-face interviews throughout the country, more than 90 percent of respondents in each ethnic group said they intend to vote. Some 96 percent in each group said they believed that they could vote for the party of their choice without fear of intimidation.

And 83 percent of Muslims, 65 percent of Croats and 89 percent of Serbs said that they believed it was better to vote now than to wait for improved conditions, because delay would only strengthen the forces of separatism.

These people know that the elections will allow the structure of a unified Bosnian state to come to life — a parliament, a presidency and a constitutional court that will represent the interests of all Bosnians, including the hundreds of thousands of refugees and displaced people.

The elections will enable government agencies to operate again, hastening the day when Bosnia will function as a normal, stable nation. These institutions will require practical, daily interaction among Bosnia's Muslims, Croats and Serbs. That is the best way to break the status quo of division, weaken the forces of extremism and bring Bosnians together to rebuild their land.

Those who argue that elections would hasten partition fail to explain how delaying elections could make things better. Besides, those of us who wave democracy's banner around the world cannot say that if you fear the results of an election, you should not hold it.

Of course, the elections are just one part of the hard work needed to create a unified, peaceful, democratic Bosnia, and the Bosnians still have a long way to go.

Democratic institutions such as the Parliament and courts must be nurtured with the help of international advisers. A military balance of power must be achieved through the American-led program to equip and train the armed forces of the Muslim-Croat federation. A civilian police force must be trained.

Refugees who fear returning to their homes, or who have no means to get back, must be helped, and economic reconstruction must be fostered.

The United States is committed to these efforts. As we continue to do our part to help realize the promise of the Dayton accords and to overcome the remaining serious challenges, we should not undervalue how far we have come.

One year ago, war was raging in Bosnia, the worst bloodshed in Europe since World War II. Today there is peace. Marketplaces are full of life, not death. Playgrounds belong to children, not to snipers. Women are no longer prey to mass rape and terror. Families are being reunited, and some refugees are slowly making their way back. Basic services — running water, electricity and shelter — are steadily being restored.

But just as voters in a democracy are free to make their own choices, so must the people of Bosnia choose their future for themselves.

In sending U.S. troops to Bosnia, President Bill Clinton made clear the point of this extraordinary international effort: to give the Bosnians breathing room to rebuild their lives and their land — and to give peace a life and logic of its own.

He made equally clear what is not the point: to take on responsibilities that are not ours, or to create in Bosnia an unsustainable dependence on the United States or other outsiders.

After so much bloodshed and loss, there can be no guarantee that Bosnia's Muslims, Croats and Serbs will join together, and stay together, as citizens of a shared state with a common destiny. The whole point of the Dayton accords was to give them a chance to try.

This weekend, the Bosnian people are putting their faith in the ballot over the bullet.

The New York Times.

Bosnia Needs Fewer Arms, Not More

By Frederick Bonnart

BRUSSELS — Elections for a unified Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina will be held Saturday. About a fortnight earlier, on Aug. 29, the first arms shipment arrived from the United States for the Bosnian Croat-Muslim Federation, which, together with the Republika Srpska, the Bosnian Serb Republic, is to form this nation.

The shipment represents part of $100 million in U.S. surplus weapons being provided to the federation under a larger "train and equip" program financed by the United States and some Muslim nations. It seems a strange idea.

The purpose of the program is to transform the armed bands of Croats and Muslims, who fought a bitter civil war against each other in 1993, into a disciplined army controlled by a democratically elected administration. It intends to equip this federation army so that it is able to match that of the Republika Srpska. But, although the Parliament recently passed a law to integrate the Croat and Muslim forces within three years, their leaders have not even agreed on a joint supreme commander.

The two communities that make up the Federation of Bosnian Croats and Muslims remain bitter enemies. In them, as in the Republika Srpska, radically nationalist parties are in control, and they are using their power to make certain that they emerge as unquestioned victors in the elections.

Virtually no independent news media operate in any of the three ethnic entities, opposition leaders are attacked, their supporters intimidated, the registration process has been falsified.

Ambassador Robert Frowick, who heads the unit of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to supervise the elections, has made mammoth efforts to try to ensure their democratic validity. The NATO peace force has set up an election operation center and will provide security. It will remain ready for robust and early intervention against any interference.

But, although Mr. Frowick believes that the ruling nationalist parties will not win absolutely and that some opposition gains are possible, he agrees that the elections will be far from free and fair. He calls them "democratic, Balkan style," and points out that they will, at least, produce an administration with a form of popular mandate with which governments and organizations can negotiate.

The highest authority in this administration will be a three-member presidency consisting of the representatives of the three antagonistic communities, modeled on that of former Yugoslavia — which was unable to keep that country together.

A successor force to NATO's will probably be authorized soon after the American elections, but it is unlikely to remain in Bosnia longer than two years. Mr. Frowick considers that an international troop presence is essential at least until 1998.

The Bosnian Serb army is unlikely to sit on its hands in the meantime. As soon as the international force is withdrawn, the battle for territory is likely to resume.

Into this potential tinderbox, new arms are now being introduced. The stated purpose is the establish "a fair balance" between the new federation army and that of the Srpska Republika. But James Pardew, the U.S. official in charge of the program, has gone on record as saying that it will be "more than fair."

If the aim of the Dayton peace accord is to create a multiethnic nation, this action seems almost designed to nullify it. It will be interpreted by its opponents as evident partiality on the part of the United States, and as Islamic penetration of Bosnia on the part of the Muslim countries. It will thus give them greater justification in their drive for independence and eventual absorption of their neighbors.

At the same time, disarmament of the factious is also to begin. Some sense can be seen in a program to create a disciplined armed force under civilian control and to attempt to establish a single command for Bosnian Croat and Bosnian Muslim soldiers. But instead of supplying new weapons, the main effort should be directed at achieving an even balance by reducing arms all round. Oil should indeed be poured on troubled waters, but it seems unwise to pour it on smoldering embers.

The writer is editor of NATO's Sixteen Nations, an independent military journal. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: Escaping Death

PARIS — Not many men pass through the experience of being twice condemned to death and yet escaping from the hands of M. de Paris after all. Such, however, has been the lot of one Fournier, now in the prison of Rouen. The *Figaro* states that he was sentenced to death in 1892 for a double murder, and once more condemned to the scaffold in July last on the hearing of his appeal. Mr. Félix Faure has, however, commuted the sentence.

1921: Babe's Powers

NEW YORK — Babe Ruth's home run record is due to a supernormal co-ordination of eye, brain, nerves and muscles, according to psychologists of Columbia University. After a series of careful experiments, they say that the co-ordination is nearly ninety per cent. perfect, which is thirty per cent. higher than the average. Ruth's home run record is remarkable in that he has made a total of 137 non-stop circuits during the past three years. He has made 54 during the present and the past seasons, and 29 for the seasons two years ago.

1946: Werewolf Trial

FRANKFURT — A pretty eighteen-year-old girl, a self-confessed Nazi "werewolf," stood up in Military Court here today [Sept. 11] and proudly described how her gang had cut the hair of German girls who "sold themselves" to American soldiers for a piece of chocolate. The two-hour session, which turned into a personal battle of wits between the girl, Ruth Thiemann, of Ulm, and the trial judge, a former district attorney from Texas, ended with a two-year prison sentence for the defendant.

Pharma

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OPINION/LETTERS

Policies Good for Clinton, But Bad for the U.S.

By William Pfaff

PARIS — We now see the disadvantages of a foreign policy driven by electoral considerations, developed from focus groups and public opinion polls. Put another way, the chickens are coming home to roost.

They arrive from Kurdistan, Bosnia, Russia, Western Europe and Cuba. Policies conceived to please interest groups in the United States are producing good poll results for President Bill Clinton, but negative results for the United States.

In Iraq, Saddam Hussein has once again administered a defeat to the United States, chasing the CIA out of northern Iraq, where American agents were organizing Kurdish and Arab opponents of Mr. Saddam to try to overthrow him.

The Iraqi Army's attack at the beginning of September caught the CIA and its clients off-guard. Hundreds of the opponents have been murdered by Mr. Saddam's political police, more will be, and the CIA's people have fled.

Many in Washington criticize President Clinton for not doing more than launch two waves of missile attacks in retaliation. But what would they have him do? Turkey and Saudi Arabia, where the United States or NATO have air bases, were against the missile attacks on Iraq, and the American public would have been hostile to risking pilot casualties to defend the Kurds.

The CIA was in northern Iraq for essentially U.S. domestic political reasons. Despite the manifest unlikelihood of a successful coup against the Iraqi president, promising one has been the subject of a bidding war in American politics, Republicans and Democrats each insisting that they are more ferocious than the other in what they would do to Mr. Saddam.

However, the Republicans can cry to the heavens about what furies they would unleash without having to do it — unless they win this election. Mr. Clinton, to trump them, has had to act, leading the nation to its present humiliation.

It is America's latest example of politically inspired self-inflicted defeat. Another has been the Helms-Burton and D'Amato laws that seek to block or punish foreigners' trade with Cuba and Iran, passed by Congress and signed by the president to please American lobbies. The U.S. government's determination to expand NATO membership despite Russia's opposition has also been driven by ethnic lobbies in the United States. Policy towards Israel obviously is heavily influenced by domestic political pressure.

Democrats in Bosnia have no lobby in the United States, so the United States has made no serious attempt to enforce the Dayton accord's measures to assure fair elections.

As a result, the election there Saturday will undoubtedly have the effect of confirming division of the country along the ethnic lines that both Croatia and the Bosnian Serbs wanted from the start. So much for the principles embraced by Mr. Clinton.

Domestic lobbies obviously have every right to press Congress and the president to do their bidding. But politicians who purport to serious leadership also have an obligation to weigh the national interest against the factional interest, and to govern with attention to what is better for the American nation.

The latest bombardment of Iraq has turned America's Arab allies in the Gulf War against Washington — Saudi Arabia included.

The European allies and Canada are of course seriously angry about the Helms-Burton and D'Amato laws — and the persisting American determination to dominate the United Nations while refusing to pay for it.

The allies in the past have shrugged off comparable problems, expecting post-electoral Washington to back off from its campaign excesses, and the European Union has indeed decided to postpone retaliation against Washington's exercises in extraterritorial law-making until after November.

It probably is mistaken to do so. This approach to foreign policy is no longer an election-year phenomenon. It is what the American policy process is likely to remain. Policy will be set in terms of domestic political advantage, with general disregard of the subtleties, and often the realities, of the foreign policy issue.

International Herald Tribune
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By KAL in The Sun (Baltimore). CaW Syndicate.

Resurrecting a Library, And Saving a History

By Amy E. Schwartz

WASHINGTON — Few who have spent time microfilming documents from historical archives think of it as a heroic endeavor. But when a library disappears, taking its originals with it, what's been copied onto microfilm starts to look pretty good. That has proved to be the case with the bits of microfilmed documents now emerging from the ruins of the National Library of Bosnia in Sarajevo, destroyed by shelling four years ago.

MEANWHILE

"It's not the same as having the originals," says Andras Riedlmayer, the bibliographer for the Aga Khan program at Harvard University, who is helping run a worldwide project to recover or, when necessary, recreate the Bosnian library's lost holdings. "But a handful of microfilms is better a handful of ashes."

Those trying to "resurrect" the Bosnian library, as Mr. Riedlmayer puts it, are following the trail of just such a handful of microfilms — specifically, 30 cabinets full of microfilms that one former librarian remembered the library's Oriental Institute of ancient manuscripts had amassed over a four-decade microfilm exchange program. The cabinets and their contents were destroyed by fire, but, the librarian reasoned, if they had been the fruits of a microfilm exchange program then somewhere in the world's libraries there must exist the equivalent of 30 cabinets of copies of Bosnian holdings that were made by visiting scholars. From that clue, the so-called Ingathering Project has tracked down more microfilms than it would have imagined, a project both thrilling and sad.

Reading about the cultural destructions of the Bosnia war, it's hard to suppress a sense of archaism: Surely whole nations don't lose their entire written history anymore; surely people don't burn other people's national archives? Alas, the impression is wrong. In just the past decade, rioters have burned major national archives in Rwanda and in Romania; floods and other natural disasters have carried away others. At some point, presumably, the existence of free-floating shared electronic archives will prevent the destruction of originals for which there are no copies — though what's shared this way will be no more "original" than the scattered microfilms from Sarajevo.

History's twists have brought some unexpected triumphs to researchers, like the discovery of a mass of documents that a scholar bought in the 1950s from a Tito government that had no use for them. The documents were then stored at the University of California at Los Angeles and slumbered undisturbed until the Ingathering Project got word of their existence. Another high point was the Metropolitan Museum of Art scholar who approached Mr. Riedlmayer to tell him the Met had a complete microfilm copy of a lost 13th-century manuscript from the destroyed Oriental Institute.

Mostly, though, much is irretrievably lost. In one sense, you could argue that the loss of Bosnian documentary history was anything but a random destruction: The documents, with their grants of sovereignty to Catholic abbeys from Muslim rulers, their records of intermarriages and blended institutions, were incontestable evidence that, far from being unable to live together in peace as the separatists have insisted, different ethnic groups in Bosnia coexisted for centuries. Now that memory is hard to prove.

Instead, in yet another odd historical twist, the part of history that's most exhaustively documented turns out to be something very different. Of the 15 percent of the collections that survived, Mr. Riedlmayer explains, the vast bulk were books that were elsewhere — Communist "scriptures" that in the wake of the Soviet Union's fall, were hardly consulted anymore and had been moved to the "Tito barracks," a suburban warehouse.

"They still have 150,000 books, more or less," Mr. Riedlmayer says, "Serbo-Croatian commentaries on the works of Lenin, people's political science dissertations, that kind of thing. They say it's part of their history, so they're glad to have it, but they do wish it had been something else."

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Defending Tradition

Regarding "A Defender, Made in America, of Japanese Art" (Sept. 6):

The "defender" in this article, Alex Kerr, argues that the Japanese modernization has been so rapid and thoughtless that it has come at the price of valuable features of the national heritage — kabuki, calligraphy, flower arranging and prints.

But the article fails to note that these were pastimes for the wealthy few in a society where the vast majority had one preoccupation — to get enough to eat. Similarly, few Japanese today, most of whom are preoccupied with trying to afford a house, have the time or money to devote to such activities. It thus is unfair to criticize the Japanese as failing to appreciate their traditions.

Certainly, postwar Japanese have done quite a few things to their environment that they shouldn't have. An irony of Mr. Kerr's mission is that it is from America that the Japanese have imported a lot of their rubbish.

HANS HORRIGMO.
Kyoto, Japan.

India and the Treaty

Regarding "If Pushed Over Test Ban Pact, India Could Really 'Go Nuclear'" (Opinion, Sept. 7) by Brahma Chellaney:

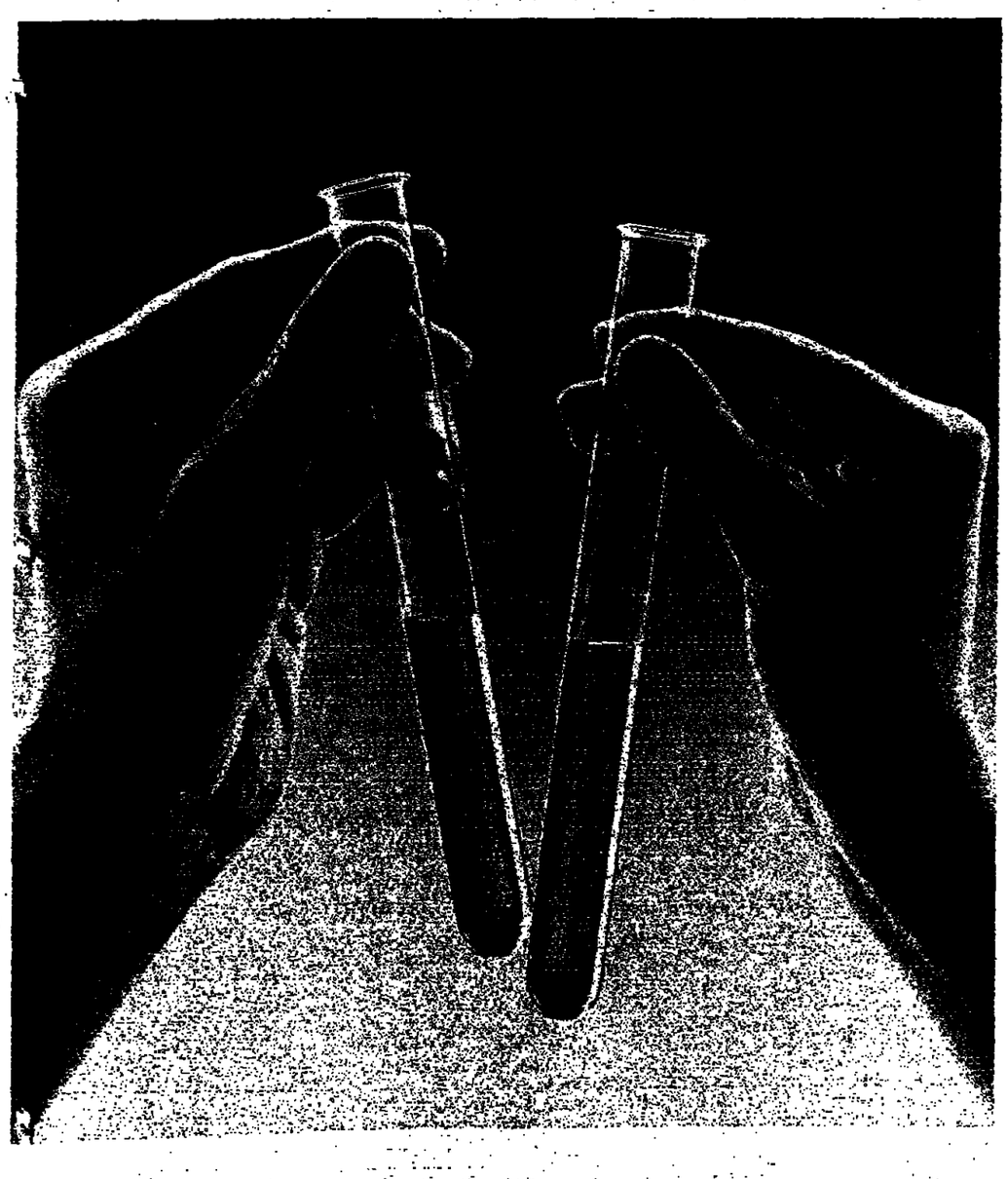
The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is intended to serve two purposes: first, to make it difficult for the nuclear powers to develop new designs of nuclear weapons; second, to stop proliferation of nuclear weapons among nations.

The first purpose will be achieved because Britain, China, France, Russia and the United States have pledged to ratify the treaty. The second purpose, however, cannot be achieved as long as India, a producer of nuclear materials without international controls, refuses to join the treaty.

It is obvious that India, a sovereign state, has the right to refuse signing any agreement which is not to its liking. But it cannot escape the responsibility for preventing such an important agreement as the test-ban treaty from entering into force. In doing so, India delays progress towards the nuclear disarmament it so loudly advocates.

JOZEF GOLDBLAT.
Geneva.

Pharmaceutical integration at Hoechst Marion Roussel making good progress.



Report on the first half of 1996

Operating profit improves despite weak level of economic activity.

Sales of non-core businesses generate high additional gains.

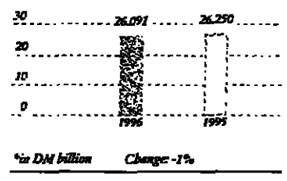
Integration of pharmaceutical activities is going according to plan.

Hoechst Group sales totalled DM 26.1 billion, just missing the previous year's figure.

Despite sluggish economic activity, we generated an operating profit of 2.8 billion, 32 percent up on the previous year. Pretax profit more than doubled to DM 4.3 billion, due also to gains from the sale of affiliates and shareholdings.

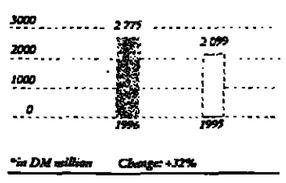
Industrial business suffered a decline. The diagnostics division, AgrEvo and Hoechst Roussel Vet managed to lift sales and profits.

*Sales, first half-year**



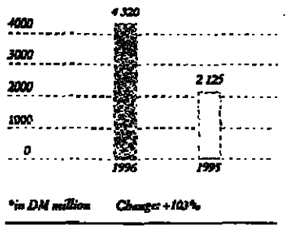
**in DM billion Change -1%*

*Operating profit, first half-year**



**in DM million Change +32%*

*Pretax profit, first half-year**



**in DM million Change +103%*

Integration of Hoechst Marion Roussel pharmaceutical activities is making good headway. On a comparable basis, sales were slightly up.

Operating profit rose sharply and the operating margin reached 16 percent.

We expect economic activity to pick up slightly in the second half of 1996. Based on the improvement in operating business from the first to the second quarter, we anticipate underlying pretax profit to be in line with the favorable results achieved in 1995.

We shall be pleased to send you the complete report on the first half of 1996.

Hoechst AG
Investor Relations
D-65926 Frankfurt am Main
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Hoechst is an international group of companies spearheading innovation in health care, agriculture and chemicals. With a staff of 145,000 people worldwide, annual sales total DM 52 billion.

Hoechst

INTERNATIONAL

73 and Holding On, Peres Inspires a Succession Struggle

By Barton Gellman
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — A funny thing happened to Shimon Peres on the way to the retirement that almost everyone thought he was surely about to announce.

Three months after he led the Labor Party to electoral defeat, with his place in history secure as a peacemaker who was not loved well enough at home, Mr. Peres looks nothing like a man who is contemplating a graceful exit. He has tightened his hold on the party machinery with the appointment of a new director-general, he is making the rounds on television and the latest twist of the polls has him on top of Israeli politics again, more popular for the moment than Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu.

But a succession struggle is brewing in the party that Mr. Peres helped create. With allies intimating that Labor need not choose a new leader until 1999 and with the 73-year-old Mr. Peres declining to rule out another race for the prime ministry in 2000, Labor's younger generation of aspirants is rebelling. Ehud Barak, a former foreign minister and military chief of staff, issued the first challenge this week.

He said in Tel Aviv on Monday and in Jerusalem on Tuesday that he would try to unseat Mr. Peres as party leader if he did not withdraw quietly before a deadline 10 months from now, as set by party rules.

"I made it clear that I will run in June 1997, period," Mr. Barak said.

Early indications point to a messy fight and not only because Mr. Peres appears to be furious at Mr. Barak's challenge. Haim Ramon, who directed Labor's campaign in the election in May and is a leading contender for leadership himself, has whipped the rivalry with Mr. Barak to the emotional intensity of a blood feud.

If the election had been a war, Mr. Ramon told a regional newspaper last month, Mr. Barak and his allies "would have been executed for treason."

"I worked on two fronts — against the Likud and against the troublemakers from within," Mr. Ramon said. "The Barak camp was only concerned about how many times Barak appeared in the broadcasts." Mr. Barak, in turn, gave a rich cache of material to the authors of a new book about Labor's election loss — titled "The Suicide" — that heaped the principal blame on Mr. Ramon.

Mr. Peres, who is famous for never forgetting a slight, made it clear that he did not appreciate the timing of this week's nudge toward the door.

He has been visiting New York, and allies spread word that Mr. Barak had notified him of his plans as Mr. Peres prepared to board the plane.

Even if Mr. Peres steps aside, his pique at Mr. Barak could sting.

"Most of the members of the Labor Party prefer to see a more civilized and polite way to change the guard, and I think they want Shimon Peres, with all his extraordinary record and stature, to be treated with respect and dignity," Ephraim Sneh, another retired general and rival of Mr. Barak's for party leadership, said in a telephone interview.

But Mr. Barak is impatient, according to activists who have heard him speak behind closed doors.

He notes that Mr. Netanyahu has the theoretical power to call an election with only 60 days' notice, and he says that only he can defeat the Likud leader — his former subordinate in an army commando unit — in such a contest.

Labor, he says, cannot afford to maintain Mr. Peres as its chief image-maker in the public mind.

Yossi Beilin, a longtime ally of Mr. Peres's and among the party's forty-something stars, said that Mr. Barak was an excellent candidate but that his direct challenge to Mr. Peres was a mistake.

"He wants to present Peres with a fait accompli," Mr. Beilin said in an interview.

Speaking to foreign reporters on Tuesday, Mr. Barak praised Mr. Peres for unspecified accomplishments while suggesting nonetheless that it was time for him to go.

"I have high appreciation for his past achievements and his influence on the history and the shape of the security of the state of Israel," Mr. Barak said.

Even so, it was another Labor leader whose mantle Mr. Barak sought to don.

He made at least eight references to Yitzhak Rabin, the assassinated prime minister and the party's first military chief-turned-politician And Mr. Sneh said that Mr. Rabin's reputation for blending peace with security, a reputation Mr. Peres never managed to win for himself, would be the model for whoever wins Labor's fight.

"I consider myself as the one who carries the legacy of Rabin — the doctrine of defense, security," Mr. Sneh said. "I'm a Rabinist."

■ Golan Promise Reported

Mr. Rabin secretly promised President Bill Clinton that Israel would give back all of the Golan Heights in exchange for peace with Syria, a prominent Israeli journalist said Wednesday, according to the Associated Press in Jerusalem.

Mr. Peres learned about the pledge when he took over after Mr. Rabin's assassination and reviewed documents at the prime minister's office, the journalist, Orly Azulai-Katz, wrote in a new book about Mr. Peres.

Excerpts were published Wednesday in the Yediot Ahronot daily newspaper. Mr. Peres, who is in New York, declined comment.

3 Convicted In Israel of Conspiracy To Kill Rabin

Reuters

TEL AVIV — An Israeli court on Wednesday convicted Yitzhak Rabin's assassin, Yigal Amir, his brother and a third man on charges of conspiring to kill Mr. Rabin.

Mr. Amir, 26, is already serving a life sentence for killing Mr. Rabin at a Tel Aviv peace rally last November. Sentences in the separate conspiracy case against him, his brother Hagai, and their friend Dror Adani will be handed down on Oct. 3.

The Tel Aviv District Court also convicted the Amir brothers of weapons offenses and all three on charges of conspiring to attack Palestinians. Lawyers said the Amirs faced up to 40 years in jail and Mr. Adani up to 15.

"We have decided unanimously to convict all three suspects of all the charges brought against them," said Amnon Strashnov, head of the three-judge panel, reading the verdict. The defendants smiled throughout the hourlong reading of the verdict as it became clear they were going to be convicted.

"Why don't you add a few more charges?" Yigal Amir shouted. All three were expressionless when their convictions were announced.

According to the indictment, Hagai Amir, 28, amassed a huge arsenal in the family's Tel Aviv home and crafted the hollow-point bullets his brother used to shoot Mr. Rabin.

Mr. Adani, 28, denied during the trial that he helped plot the Nov. 4 slaying, saying he had visited the Amir home hoping to romance the killer's sister but instead got pulled into a discussion on ways to assassinate the prime minister.

Yigal Amir, a rightist religious Jew, was convicted in March of the killing and sentenced to life imprisonment, plus six years for wounding the prime minister's bodyguard. The Supreme Court has rejected Mr. Amir's appeal against his conviction and life sentence, saying his lawyer's theory that there had been a second gunman was "rooted in fantasy."

Kurds Begin Returning, But Fears of Baghdad's Plans in North Increase

By Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Service

AS SULAIMANIYA, Iraq — Kurds who had fled As Sulaimaniya fearing that avenging Iraqi soldiers had accompanied Massoud Barzani's conquering guerrillas returned home in ever greater numbers Wednesday, ending immediate anxieties that hundreds of thousands of refugees would flee to the mountains as in 1991.

But even as the United Nations reported calm — emerging with the growing realization that Mr. Barzani's Kurdistan Democratic Party, or KDP, took the city without Iraqi aid — Kurds throughout the area they have ruled for five years without a central government presence were swept by a new wave of unease.

The uncertainty was caused by what in calmer times would have been a source of rejoicing: President Saddam Hussein's unilateral lifting of the blockade he imposed to punish the Kurds in October 1991. That blockade deprived them of fuel, food and other commodities — or made them available at a black *market premium — and constituted a* further strain on the Kurds. Like all Iraqis, they came under the UN sanctions imposed during and after the Gulf War.

But in the 12 days since Mr. Barzani's guerrillas relied on Iraqi troops to capture Arbil, the unofficial Kurdish capital, even cadres of his party have become increasingly concerned that Iraqi secret police could infiltrate their territory as a prelude to generalized Iraqi control.

Mr. Barzani, who spent the day in Qalat Diza, near the Iranian border, a region previously favorable to Jalal Talabani's defeated Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, has yet to address these fears.

Symptomatic of the apprehension in the region was a meeting of local UN employees in As Sulaimaniya devoted to discussing their fate if the Iraqi police or any central government presence returned. These employees do not enjoy diplomatic immunity, and risk arrest — many fear execution — for holding their jobs without Baghdad's permission.

As an international UN staff member remarked, the local employees and many other Kurds are "really worried" that it is just a question of time before repression began. "Our people feel that if the Iraqis aren't back today," he said, "they will be tomorrow."

A Kurdistan Democratic Party cadre said that the Kurds were so concerned about the possibility of secret police infiltration that they were maintaining at least some checkpoints at what had been a de facto border with Iraq stretching hundreds of miles. About 100 Iraqi cars, *he said, had been stopped from entering* the western Kurdish city of D'hok.

Kurds, he said, fear that the U.S.-led allied air operation that has protected them from Mr. Saddam might be wound down as a result of the Kurdistan Democratic Party's alliance in the Arbil offensive. "If 'Provide Comfort' ends," he said, referring to the air umbrella, "Saddam will attack the Kurds and within one or two months he'll begin killing people again."

"Ninety-five percent of the Kurds don't ever want to see Saddam's face again," he said. "They fear the United States will now want to wash its hands of the Kurds."

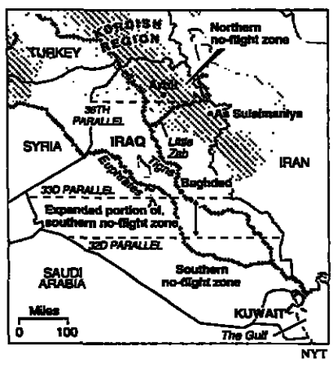
Iran opened the mountainous border late Tuesday to allow several thousand refugees at the Basmakh border crossing to enter after firefight between Kurdistan Democratic Party troops and members of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan. Five guerrillas were reported killed.

Despite Tehran's claims that tens of thousands of Iraqi Kurds have entered Iran, *aid workers said it was not im*mediately clear how many refugees were involved or whether those entering Iran would be confined to a buffer zone close to the frontier.



Jocelyn Finch/The Associated Press

Kurdish residents of Halabja, in northern Iraq, walking past piles of spent shell casings on Wednesday. In 1988, Iraqi forces bombarded the city with mustard gas and nerve toxins, killing several thousand Kurds.



NYT

POLICY: *Washington Redefines Strategic Interests in Iraq by Shifting Focus to South*

Continued from Page 1

and is not likely to regain it soon.

This judgment reflects a growing consensus of U.S. government analysts and independent experts who have watched with astonishment as one of the Kurdish factions, the Kurdistan Democratic Party, or KDP, sought and received Iraqi military assistance to assert military control over an area of hundreds of square miles in which Washington and its allies formerly exercised primary influence.

Among the more tangible effects of the Iraqi-KDP military drive on Washington's long-standing policy of overt and covert U.S. intervention in northern Iraq are the following:

• The humanitarian relief program known as Operation Provide Comfort, which Washington organized in 1991 to support the Kurds and provide an enduring U.S. foothold inside Iraq, is in shambles. All of its personnel have left the country, *and many of the Kurds that* Washington was "comforting" are now allied with President Saddam. The Turkish government, which has allowed the program to operate from bases inside its borders, is almost certain to terminate it.

• A major CIA-funded effort to harass, contain and destabilize Mr. Saddam, which sympathetic Kurds orchestrated from the headquarters of their Iraqi National Congress in the northern city of Arbil, has been wiped out by the KDP takeover of the city. Iraqi security agents have destroyed equipment owned by the National Congress and executed, captured or surrounded many of its members and sympathizers.

By successfully implementing a military alliance with the KDP, Mr. Saddam has undoubtedly been able to improve his standing in the single sector of Iraqi society — the corps of Iraqi military officers — that the CIA repeatedly has said provides the best hope of mounting a successful coup against him. That will complicate continuing U.S. efforts to recruit potential architects of such a coup through dissident groups.

Turkey has threatened to create a security zone in northern Iraq in response to the military developments. That would give Ankara leverage with Baghdad and could prompt the two countries to strike a strategic alliance aimed at ensuring an end to Kurdish attacks inside Turkey from Iraqi territory.

Some government analysts say such an alliance could pull the new Islamic government in Ankara farther away from the Western orbit.

The State Department spokesman, Nicholas Burns, told reporters Washington was unsure how events would unfold once the KDP military drive is completed, including whether the Kurdish party's alliance with Mr. Saddam would persist and what its consequences would be for members of the rival Kurdish faction, the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, and other inhabitants of the region.

When pressed to explain why the administration had not done more to obstruct the Iraqi-Kurdish drive, Mr. Burns said: "The United States has very clear interests in Iraq, and those interests are to deter Saddam Hussein from future aggression against his neighbors, specifically Saudi Arabia and Kuwait."

In words that appeared to emanate *from the enormous frustration many* policymakers feel at the turn of events in Iraq, Mr. Burns angrily said the Kurds had sown their own fate.

"We gave the Kurds every opportunity for five years," he said. "We gave them political protection; we gave them economic and humanitarian assistance; we gave them a security zone in the north where they could run their own affairs in a highly autonomous way. And the Kurds failed to meet that great historic opportunity for the Kurdish people."

Describing Mr. Saddam as an "irresponsible autocrat" who had made a "laughable and almost comic offer" to pardon all members of the opposition in northern Iraq, Mr. Burns went on to issue a public plea that Kurdish leaders resist Mr. Saddam's "blandishments" and orchestrate a return to the status quo in which Washington exercised its considerable influence.

But the proverbial handwriting is already on the wall, many U.S. officials say. The Turkish ambassador to the United States, Nuzhet Kandemir, said Sunday that although Operation Provide Comfort was "still going on" from inside Turkey, "the terms of reference, the *role of Operation Provide Comfort will* have to be revised." He explained that the program no longer provided "the comfort that we have been looking for."

IRAQ: *Clinton's Riposte to Missile Attack*

Continued from Page 1

Stealth aircraft, he said, "are the least risky thing we can do." The B-52s, he said were very vulnerable to attack by surface-based missiles.

"The nightmare of the Clinton administration, and of the military," he said, "is a pilot who bails out, is captured, and we're back to Mogadishu, with pilots dragged down the streets, spat on, kicked and stoned."

The southern flight-exclusion zone was also violated when an Iraqi MiG-25 fighter jet and a military helicopter veered across the 33d Parallel, but no action was taken.

The acts of Iraqi defiance have increased pressure on President Clinton to respond decisively. Judging from the deployment of the F-117s, such a response will probably involve manned flights this time, a riskier endeavor than the cruise missile attacks of last week.

The White House spokesman, Michael McCurry, declared again Wednesday that "we reserve the right to take action to protect our pilots who are enforcing the no-fly zones in northern Iraq and southern Iraq."

Mr. McCurry, who was traveling with the president, said that Mr. Clinton was being briefed regularly on developments in Iraq, but he declined to talk about a possible U.S. response.

Mr. Perry confirmed that the F-117s had been ordered to the region, but he would not say how many of the radar-evading bombers would be sent, or where exactly they were headed.

F-117s were the only plane to bomb Baghdad in the early days of the Gulf War. There was speculation Wednesday that a new round of U.S. attacks could strike nearer to the Iraqi capital.

Mr. Perry said the F-117s would not be based in Saudi Arabia, which has refused to allow offensive flights from its territory. The United States, he said, had asked another country to base them, and "that request has been granted."

Mr. Taylor, the military analyst, said he thought the planes would go to Kuwait.

Iraqi forces and their Kurdish allies have tightened their grip on the north, unfazed by two rounds of missile attacks in the south and the extension there of the no -flight zone declared after the Gulf War.

In the incident Wednesday, Pentagon officials said an SA-6 missile was fired from a mobile launcher toward two U.S. F-16 jets that were policing the northern zone. The ground radar guiding the missiles was switched off before the Americans could retaliate. Air force F-15E fighters sent later were unable to locate the missile site.

Mr. Taylor said the U.S. response would probably involve F-15s and F-16s carrying laser-guided 2,000-pound bombs known as "bunker busters." Mobile missile launchers like the SA-6 cannot be hit by cruise missiles.

Hoax Makes Jet Land in Glasgow

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GLASGOW — A U.S. airliner landed safely at Glasgow airport Wednesday after a bomb scare forced it to divert its course in mid-Atlantic.

The American Airlines' Boeing 767, on a flight from London to Chicago, was 500 miles (800 kilometers) west of Ireland when it diverted to Glasgow.

Fire engines and police officers gathered by the plane, which was searched for a possible suspect package.

The police said later the airliner had been diverted because of a hoaxer.

A scribbled note found in a seat pocket of the airliner was shown to a flight attendant, and the captain decided to head for Glasgow, the nearest airport.

The hoax prompted a major security operation. For the last leg of its journey, the airliner was shadowed by a Royal Air Force radar surveillance aircraft, and rescue helicopters stood by. *(Reuters, AP)*

MEDIA: *Much Commentary Sounds Like an Early Wake for Dole*

Continued from Page 1

The relentless focus on polls has also worked to Mr. Dole's detriment. "Clinton lead up to 21 points," said a front-page USA Today headline last week. The Washington Post gave Page 1 billing to a poll showing the president with a 14-point lead.

A third venue for Dole denigration are talk shows where journalists serve up opinions.

Mr. Clinton will probably win "barring some catastrophe," E. J. Dionne of The Post said on "Meet the Press." Over on David Brinkley's show, George Will said that for Mr. Dole to win it would take "earthquakes or floods" or "felony indictments of senior people in the White House. It would take maybe the critical mass of public disgust for some of the squalor accumulating around this White House, something like that. But right now the country is happy."

Asked about their bleak assessments, journalists point to history, saying that no incumbent president has lost when leading by double digits after Labor Day. But they are also conscious about crawling out on a shaky limb.

"We need to be cautious because the beauty of politics is that anything can happen," says Ms. Carlson, the Time columnist. "Maybe someone can uncover a groundswell for Bob Dole, but week to week you don't see it."

Not that reporters wouldn't like to cover a Dole surge: "Any time Bob Dole does something well, you'll see the press swarming all over him because we want a competitive race," Ms. Carlson said.

The mainstream press has not been shy about burying likely losers — of both parties — but generally waits until late September or early October.

By the end of September 1992, with Mr. Clinton leading George Bush by 9 to 13 points, there was growing talk of a Clinton "blowout." Bush aides are "praying for a miracle," Newsweek said in a typical passage.

In 1988, the press started pronouncing last rites for Michael Dukakis after his final debate with Mr. Bush in mid-October. "Campaign Seeks to Dispel Notion Bush Has Won," said a Washington Post headline.

The last time the race seemed virtually over in early September was in 1984, when Ronald Reagan was on his way to a 49-state sweep over Walter Mondale.

The New York Times quoted a Democratic strategist as saying that lawmakers were worried about "a 20-point loss," while The Post described Reagan aides as seeing "a potential landslide."

Still, the conventional wisdom sometimes misses the mark. Some political prognosticators declared Mr. Bush unbeatable when his approval rating hit 91 percent after the Gulf War.

Some called Mr. Clinton a one-term president after the Democrats were wiped out in the 1994 elections. Some were preparing Mr. Dole's obituary after he lost the New Hampshire primary to Pat Buchanan.

DISPUTE: *Beijing Warns Tokyo on Islands, Demanding 'Immediate Action' to End a Territorial 'Outrage'*

Continued from Page 1

between the region's two largest economic powers. Despite their growing economic interdependence, China and Japan have failed to adequately confront the bitterness still felt throughout China as a result of Japan's wartime aggression.

Beijing's statement was its strongest so far on a controversy that flared when Japan decided to include the islands its maritime territory in late July and rightist groups sailed to the islands in August and erected lighthouse there adorned with a Japanese flag.

On Monday, it was discovered that a second Japanese group had returned to the islands with a similar mission in mind, an action that further inflamed emotions in China, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan, which also claims the islands.

It was unclear, however, whether Beijing's statement would stem a series of protest marches on Japanese diplomatic offices and department stores throughout China or end efforts by militant pro-China groups to mount their own expeditions to the islands.

In Hong Kong, several groups, including politicians better known for their opposition to Beijing on local issues, staged protests aimed at the Japanese consulate-general and Japanese department stores. Hong Kong protesters also delivered petitions to Chinese diplomats urging Beijing to put further pressure on Japan and not to forget the crimes committed by Japan's imperial army in China during World War II.

In Taiwan, a group of former convicts vowed Wednesday to set sail for the islands to blow up the structures placed there by the Japanese.

"We plan to send a group to the Diaoyu Islands to destroy the lighthouse and to air our protest to Japan's claim of the island group," Tung Nien-tai, director of the Reformed Convicts Center, told Agence France-Presse. "We criminals can do something that the government would not do."

Taiwanese police warned the group against carrying out their threat.

Few analysts believe any of the protests will result in hostilities between Japan and China.

Still, mistrust between Beijing and Tokyo has been made worse by recent Japanese moves to links cuts in aid to Beijing to Tokyo's displeasure with China's nuclear testing. It also has been exacerbated by the emergence of political forces that believe Japan should act more forcefully to contain China's growing economic and military might.

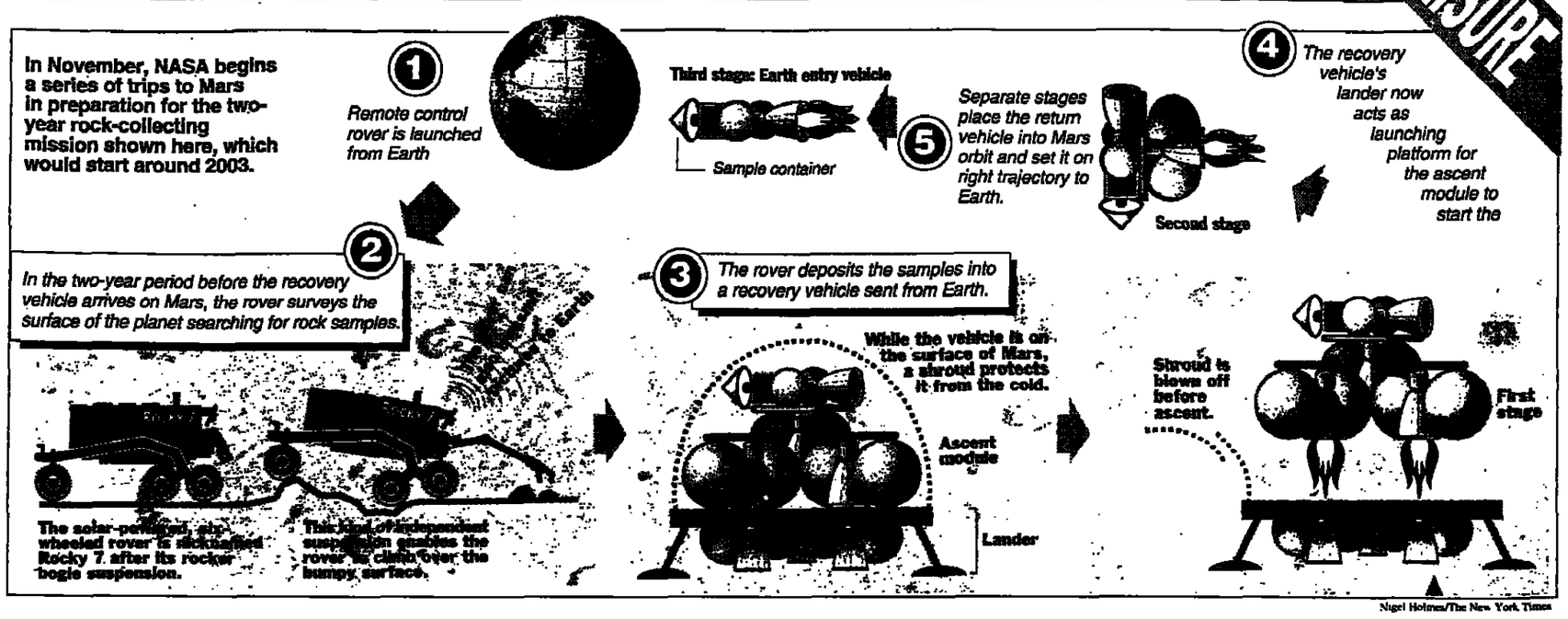
Because of their increasing role in world trade, the two countries' relationship is likely to attract growing international attention if it does not improve.

Perhaps mindful of the importance of this relationship, Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto of Japan ignored the islands issue Wednesday, offering instead to keep supporting China's stalled bid to join the World Trade Organization. An Agence France-Presse report quoted him as saying that it would be "counterproductive" to "raise the hurdles for China to become a member of the international community."

هكذا من الأصل

HEALTH/SCIENCE

TOMORROW: LEISURE



Nigel Holmes/The New York Times

The Rock That Fell To Earth

Why Science Can't Clinch the 'Life' Question

By Boyce Rensberger
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When scientists reported in August that life may have existed on Mars, they unwittingly exposed a flaw in the way many nonscientists think about science.

Surprisingly, this revealed itself even in people who otherwise would be considered well educated. More importantly, the incident showed that a large number of people have a fundamental misunderstanding of how science works.

One month, for example, many of us rush to adopt the latest "finding" that, say, blue socks "may cause cancer." The next month, a study says, well, maybe not, and people who put too much confidence in the first report feel betrayed. Some may even have given up blue socks, only to be made to feel foolish.

A few years ago, for example, there was a report that oat bran was good for health. Media coverage fueled a boom in oat bran muffins. Then came reports saying it wasn't so, and an oat bran bust.

Once, the chemical dioxin was branded the most potent carcinogen known. Then it turned out to be only a modest cancer-causer. Similar apparent flip-flops in science have involved salt and cholesterol in the diet, the value of exercise, the reality of Gulf War Syndrome, "silicone implant disease" and the threat of ozone depletion.

At times, it can seem as if scientists are hopelessly confused. Time and again, news accounts create the impression that the latest discovery — even if it is only "evidence" — carries the full weight of scientific "truth."

The fact is, there are two different kinds of science, and many people mistake one for the other. Dr. Henry Bauer, a chemist and professor of science studies at Virginia Tech, calls them "frontier science" and "textbook science."

Textbook science is the vast body of knowledge established by scientists. It's the results of observations and experiments that have emerged with such consistency that scientists no longer question their validity. These are facts such as the number of protons in a vanadium atom and the way hemoglobin absorbs and releases oxygen.

Such facts and knowledge are what earned science its vaunted reputation. But today's scientists seldom study such things any more. Those are answered questions, all safely ensconced in the textbooks. Good scientists in those fields moved on long ago, pushing the cutting edge of research into the unknown.

What scientists work on at any given time is frontier science — by definition not well understood, not fully known, controversial, debatable.

"At the frontier there is new knowledge," Dr. Bauer writes, "but it is fragile, untested, fallible knowledge, by contrast to the long-established, well-tested knowledge of the textbooks."

Frontier science, in other words, is not ready for belief or disbelief. But frontier science is where the news is.

Which takes us to Mars. One of mankind's great questions is whether we are alone in the universe. Is there life beyond Earth?

Scientific efforts to answer that have been stalled on the frontier for decades, if not centuries. So it was big news last month when NASA scientists reported what they found in a chunk of Mars that came to Earth.

The scientists did not announce that they had found life. They were doing frontier science and said they had found "evidence for" life. Yet many nonscientists went ahead to make up their own minds. "I don't believe it," was a common reaction.

What the nonscientists did not understand was that this is frontier science and, as such, always less persuasive than textbook science. There simply wasn't enough evidence to be ready for anyone to make a conclusion. It's quite sensible to say that you are not persuaded, but it makes no sense to try to decide whether to believe it or not.

Brainstorming a Trip to Mars: How to Collect a Sample?

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

PASADENA, California — While scientists at several laboratories examine a dark piece of rock to see if it indeed holds evidence of early life on Mars, NASA officials are weighing a wide assortment of ideas for revamping and accelerating current plans for exploring the red planet. The focus is on how and when to secure what scientists covet most: an indisputable sample of Martian rock and soil, preferably from a relatively warm, wet place where microbes might have arisen long ago.

Mission planners and scientists are expected to offer recommendations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration this month. They want to take advantage of public and political enthusiasms touched off by the announcement last month that a meteorite that apparently fell from Mars contained mineral and fossil traces of possible life.

They also need to have mission options ready for NASA budget planning, negotiations with potential international partners and a conference on space at the White House in December.

But developing a proposal for a mission to obtain samples from Mars is more than dreaming up an elaborate wish list. Nowhere are the practical cost-conscious aspects of such planning quite so evident as in a large windowless room of the Project Design Center here at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory.

On a recent afternoon, some two dozen engineers and scientists sat at long tables, each an expert in a specific spacecraft component or mission function and each with a computer terminal at the ready. Placards atop their computers identified many of their specialties: propulsion, telecommunications, ground control and tracking systems, mission design and costs. The cost manager acted as a strict policeman, keeping the others in line.

This was Team X, and it was brainstorming a mission, to be launched in 2003, to land a small craft on Mars within a mile or so of a roving vehicle that is to arrive two years earlier and collect and sort rock samples. After it receives a sample from the rover, the upper part of the landing craft must rocket off the surface and rendezvous with the main spacecraft waiting in Mars orbit. A sealed container with the sample would be transferred from the lander to the main craft for the return to Earth in 2006.

An expedition along these lines, though complex and risky, is considered one of the most promising ways to retrieve a sample for the study of life on Mars in a reasonable time and within a modest budget. A direct flight to the Martian surface and back to Earth might be simpler and more straightforward, but could be more expensive.

"We are seriously looking at a 2003 sample return," said Dr. Daniel J. McCleese, manager of space sciences at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory and leader of NASA's Mars science program. "We don't think it is wise to go more quickly, and no one in NASA is pressuring us in that direction."

The amount of money available for exploring Mars is a big question. Current plans call for spending $1 billion over the next decade on several missions to orbit and land on the planet to study its climate and geology and look for sites where life might have arisen or might still exist. Opting for a sample-return mission in 2003 would require an increase in spending.

Dr. Donna L. Shirley, manager of the Mars exploration program at the laboratory, said that mission planners would need a decision this winter if they were to gear up for a sample-return mission in 2003, which would be at least two years earlier than previously considered. "We're working like mad to be ready," she said, "but we're anxiously awaiting direction."

The work of Team X on such a mission is part of these preparations. Its previous design analysis showed that a more direct return mission would be simpler, but would require that the entire spacecraft be flown to the surface of Mars and then off again. This would mean hauling much more propellant, which in turn means having to use a large, more expensive rocket to launch the flight from Earth.

In all, at launching, the spacecraft weight would surpass 10,000 pounds (4,500 kilograms), half of which would be nothing but fuel. Only a Titan 4 or Russian Proton rocket would be capable of lifting that weight, but at a cost now viewed as prohibitive.

The attraction of the rendezvous mission under study is that all the propellants for the return to Earth would remain in the Mars orbiter; extra energy would not have to be expended lifting off Mars, and a Delta-class rocket could launch the total mission load, at a third of the cost of more powerful boosters.

Similar thinking in the Apollo Project in the 1960s led to the decision to send astronauts to the lunar surface in a small module, which then returned to link up with the command module in lunar orbit for the return trip to Earth.

In studies so far, Dr. Shirley said, neither the direct nor the rendezvous mission has emerged as the favored approach for returning a rock sample.

BOOKS

THE LAST THING HE WANTED

By Joan Didion. 227 pages. $23. Alfred A. Knopf.

Reviewed by
Michiko Kakutani

JOAN DIDION has said that her early novel "Play It as It Lays" grew out of a scene she had once observed at the Sands Hotel: at midnight, a woman in a white gown walked across the casino floor to answer a telephone.

Who was this woman, Didion wondered, and how had she ended up in a Las Vegas casino, being paged so late at night?

A similar, if more melodramatic, image lies at the heart of Didion's latest novel, "The Last Thing He Wanted": an image of a middle-aged woman in a black silk shift, getting off a late-night, unscheduled flight to Costa Rica, and inspecting the plane's cargo — 324 pallets, each loaded with 12 crates of anti-tank and anti-personnel fragmentation mines.

How did this woman in the black silk dress (bought on sale at Bergdorf's) end up on this remote landing strip?

How did Elena McMahon — wife, mother and wealthy Los Angeles hostess — end up in a newspaper story, identified as a suspected Sand-inista arms supplier and would-be assassin? How do the dots connect in Elena's life, or do they connect at all?

This is the story that Didion has set out to tell in "The Last Thing He Wanted," a dark, willfully elliptical novel that often reads like a thematic and stylistic distillation of the author's work to date.

Having lost her scholarship to the University of Nevada, the young Elena reinvented herself as a reporter for The Los Angeles Herald Examiner, and then reinvented herself again as the wife of the fabulously wealthy Wynn Janklow. For years, she led the pampered life of a Los Angeles doyenne.

Then, several months after undergoing surgery for cancer, Elena "relocated" herself and her daughter: She walked away from her house on the Pacific Coast Highway, walked away from its tile floors, its white walls and "tennis lunches on Sunday afternoons." She got a job at The Washington Post covering the 1984 presidential campaign, and then abruptly walked away from that new life as well.

Then, one day, Elena decides not to cut her losses, not to move on and move through — or so she thinks. Her ailing father has spent his life making illicit deals, and when he tells her that his illness is jeopardizing the biggest deal of his life, she volunteers to help him.

It is an offer that will land Elena on that deserted airstrip in Central America. It is an offer that will bring this woman, whose life has been a series of extravagant improvisations, into a head-on collision with people practiced in the art of conspiracy. A collision of two types of narrative, as Didion might put it, two ways of looking at the world.

Despite Didion's nimble orchestration of emotional and physical details, despite her insider's ear for lingo, her conspiratorial view of history never feels terribly persuasive.

It's hard to buy the narrator's assertion that history (or, at any rate, the sort of history she believes in) is "made exclusively and at random" by people like Elena's father. And it's harder yet to buy the suggestion that the people setting up Elena may have had something to do with the assassination of John F. Kennedy in Dallas.

In the end, what's meant to be existential angst feels more like self-delusion; what's meant to be disturbing feels more like paranoia. Peter Handke, meet Oliver Stone.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

KATHIE Wei-Sender finished third in the Mixed Teams at the Summer Nationals. Her partner was Michael Cappelletti. On the diagramed deal he brought home a contract of three spades with a little help from the defense. East might well have competed with four diamonds, knowing that his partner held long diamonds and short spades, and that would have had some chance to succeed.

NORTH
♠ Q 8 3 2
♡ 7 9 8 7 5
◇ A 10
♣ 10 6

WEST
♠ 8
♡ 6 2
◇ K 9 8 6 3 2
♣ K J 9 7

EAST
♠ 7 6 5
♡ A K Q 10 3
◇ J 4
♣ A 5 3

SOUTH (D)
♠ A K J 10 5
♡ 4
◇ Q 7 5
♣ Q 8 4 2

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	3 ◇	3 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the heart six.

The heart six was led, and after winning the seven with the ten East shifted to a trump. South won in dummy with the spade nine, and led the club ten to the queen. West won with the king, returned the jack and had to make a crucial play. He helped the declarer by leading his remaining heart. South ruffed East's queen, ruffed a club and led another heart. East had to cover and the position was this:

NORTH
♠ Q 3
♡ 9 8
◇ A 10
♣ —

WEST
♠ —
♡ —
◇ K 9 8 6 3
♣ 9

EAST
♠ 6 5
♡ A 3
◇ J 4
♣ —

SOUTH
♠ A K
♡ —
◇ Q 7 5
♣ 8

South ruffed the club eight with the spade queen and East threw the heart three, as good as anything. The heart nine was led, and South threw a diamond, allowing the ace to win. This was vital: he could not be prevented from making the remaining tricks and scoring 140.

New Study Finds Risk In Hypertension Drug

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Unexpected findings from a new study add to concerns about possible dangers of calcium channel blockers, the most widely prescribed class of medications in the United States.

The new study involved a calcium channel blocker known as isradipine, or DynaCirc. A small apparent increased risk of angina, heart attacks and strokes was found among those who took isradipine in the study. It involved nearly 900 patients with high blood pressure and was conducted in nine hospitals in the United States. The findings were published Wednesday in The Journal of the American Medical Association.

The researchers said they could not eliminate the possibility that the findings were due to chance, but concluded that they were "of concern and should be studied further," partly because earlier reports had also suggested dangers in taking some short-acting calcium channel blockers.

Doctors prescribe at least 10 forms of calcium channel blockers to treat high blood pressure, chest pain from angina and other ailments. Sandoz Pharmaceuticals Corp., which makes isradipine and sells it as DynaCirc, helped pay for the study. The Food and Drug Administration has approved isradipine for the treatment of high blood pressure, or hypertension.

Dr. Helen Torley, a Sandoz official, said that isradipine "remains a safe and effective treatment for the management" of high blood pressure. She said her opinion was based in part on an unpublished analysis of a review of 74 studies involving 11,000 patients that found no increased risks among those taking isradipine.

A year ago, federal health officials warned that short-acting forms of calcium channel blocker drugs should be used "with great caution, if at all" but stopped short of extending the warning to all calcium channel blockers.

Short-acting forms are those with effects that last a few hours. They are taken three or four times a day. Longer-acting forms are taken once a day.

Although many doctors consider isradipine a short-acting form, others like Dr. Vardaman M. Buckalew, a co-author of the study who is the head of kidney diseases at Bowman Gray School of Medicine in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, consider it an intermediate one because it is taken twice a day.

Federal health officials and leading cardiology groups have repeatedly advised patients not to stop taking calcium channel blockers without consulting their doctors.

They said that uncertainties about the choice of drugs should not interfere with efforts to control high blood pressure, which if untreated could lead to complications like strokes and heart attacks. Several alternative drug treatments for hypertension are available.

However, a vast majority of patients with heart disease, including high blood pressure, should avoid taking short-acting calcium channel blockers, an editorial in the journal said.

The author of the editorial, Dr. Aram V. Chobanian of Boston University, wrote that it was prudent to use other drugs for initial drug treatment of high blood pressure and to reserve longer-acting calcium channel blockers for later use, if necessary.

Worldwise coverage
via the World's Daily Newspaper

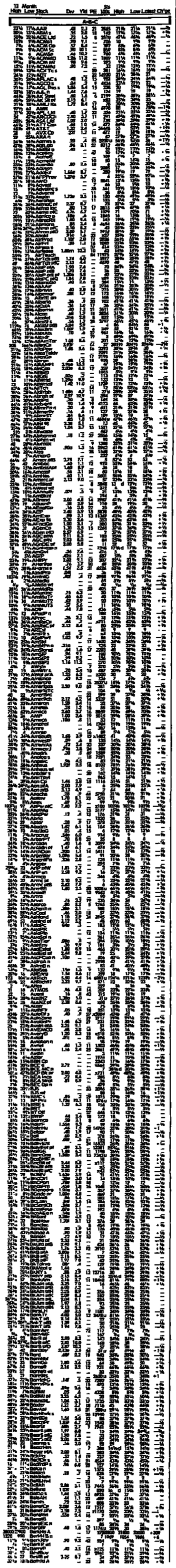


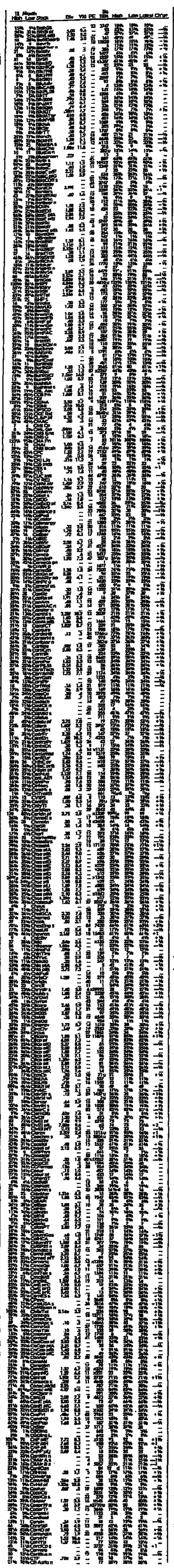
Comprehensive yet concise, informed yet impartial, the affairs of the world unfold on the pages of the World's Daily Newspaper.

NYSE

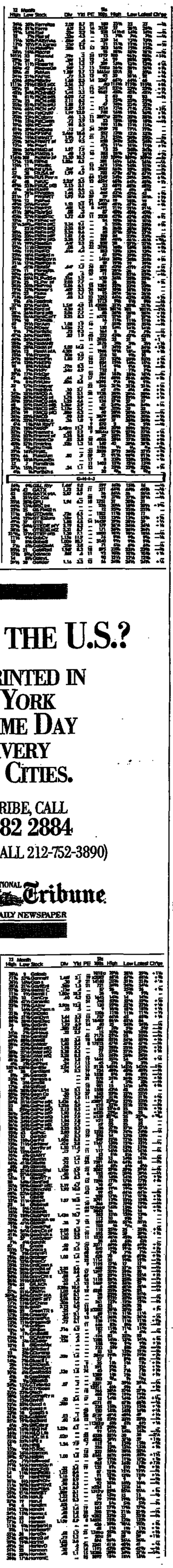
Wednesday's 4 p.m. Close

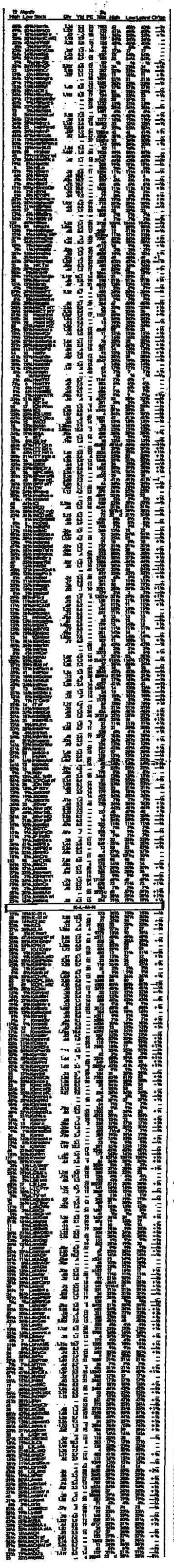
Nationwide prices, not reflecting late trades elsewhere.
The Associated Press.

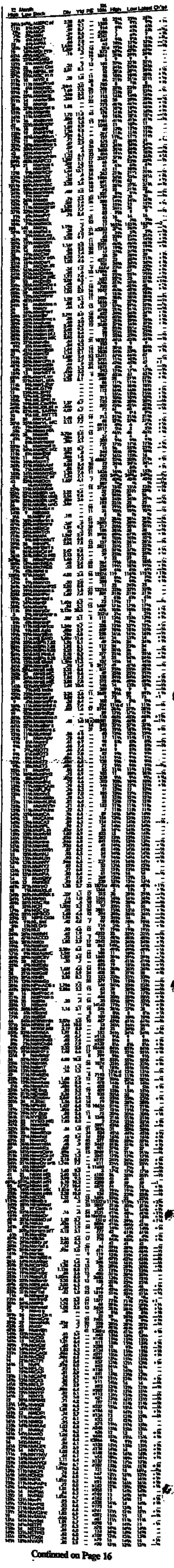












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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Continued on Page 16

Motorola Sounds New Profit Warning

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SCHAUMBURG, Illinois — Motorola Inc. said Wednesday that it expected third-quarter earnings to post a "significant drop" from the second quarter and from Wall Street estimates, mainly because of lower prices and demand in its semiconductor business.

In addition, sales of the company's cellular phones, pagers and modems have been weak outside of the United States. Motorola, which reported disappointing earnings last quarter, also said it was reducing costs by putting off capital spending.

The company's share closed $1.625 lower, at $49.125, in active trading.

Motorola did not specify the extent of the predicted decline, but Edward Gams, vice president and director of investor relations, said that Motorola normally uses the term "significant" to describe a change of 25 percent or more.

"The company is losing share in the cellular handset business, which has been putting pressure on the semiconductor segment," said Michael Balhoff, an analyst at Legg Mason Wood Walker. "This is going to be a wake-up call for Motorola."

The profit warning is the latest bad news for Motorola, whose stock has fallen 11 percent this year as it failed to meet estimates and faced a slowdown in chip sales. In addition, the company has been struggling with increased competition and falling prices in the cellular business.

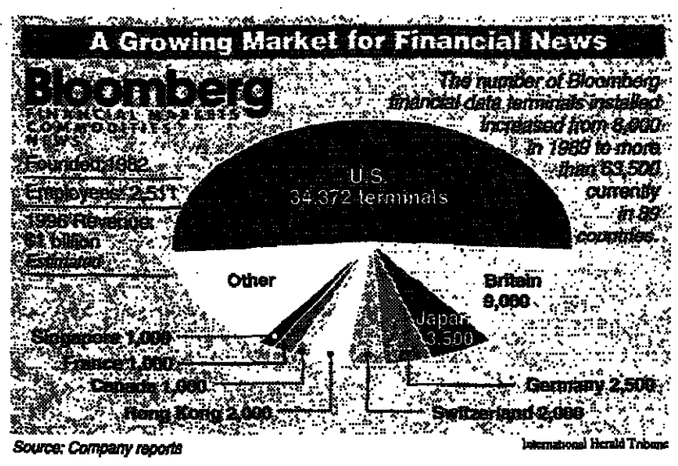
In the 1995 third quarter, Motorola earned $496 million, or 81 cents a share, on sales of $6.85 billion. Motorola's second-quarter profit was $326 million, or 54 cents a share. Second-quarter sales were $6.83 billion.

The company was widely expected to earn about 55 cents a share in the third quarter. Motorola expects to report results on Oct. 7.

"Many of our businesses have implemented actions to reduce operating expenses, including hiring restrictions and reduction in work schedules and manufacturing run rates, while attempting to minimize the impact on our employees," said Gary Tooker, vice chairman and chief executive.

Motorola said it expected the semiconductor's industry book-to-bill ratio to be below 1.0 for the third consecutive quarter. A ratio of less than 1.0 means that for every $100 of chips sold, less than $100 of new orders were taken in by chipmakers. The ratio is used to measure the strength of the North Amer-

See MOTOROLA, Page 14



Bloomberg a la Carte: TV in European Tongues

By Richard Covington
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — Europe's television market is becoming one very crowded swimming pool. Yet it is still a warm and inviting one, according to Michael Bloomberg.

The former Salomon Brothers Inc. trader, who has made a fortune by delivering sophisticated financial data and analytical tools over subscription computer terminals, waded deeper into that pool Wednesday with the launch of French-language television programming.

Added to the magazines, newsletters, radio stations and news service operated under the Bloomberg banner, this foray into television is intended as much to raise the company's brand-name recognition as to attract broadcast audiences.

"Creating television programming helps sell terminals," said Mr. Bloomberg, underscoring his commitment to the company's core business, which will bring in roughly $1 billion in revenue this year as it grows at an annual pace of 25 percent to 30 percent.

In addition to broadcasting programs over the air, the interviews and commentary will also be shown on the company's financial-information terminals, enabling subscribers to retrieve specific segments from a video library.

Bloomberg International Television, which has been airing in the United States for three years and in an English-language version within Europe since last fall, officially introduced a French-language edition Wednesday. Local-language editions in Italy, Germany and Spain are planned for the coming year. In Japan, a part-owned television operation is soon to broadcast around the clock.

"The idea is to present financial and economic news in the native language and more clearly focused on native content," Mr. Bloomberg said. A joint venture with Agence France-Presse, the French national news service, the French edition of the television program started airing on a trial basis in July and is now being broadcast over cable in the Paris region. Negotiations to broadcast over satellite are nearly concluded, Mr. Bloomberg said.

The French edition of the program is off to a modest start — two hours between 6:30 A.M. and 8:30 A.M. over TV Cable, a Parisian outlet owned by Lyonnaise Communication — but there are plans to expand the broadcast to 24 hours within a year. Blending a mix of news headlines, interviews with economic, political and cultural figures, and running market quotes, the program is aimed at upscale viewers.

The service faces bitter competition. "They are branching out into a hotly contested market with at least four channels dedicated exclusively to business news already up and running and Fox and CNN planning their own," said Paul Stiles, media analyst with KPMG Peat Marwick in London. Yet Mr. Stiles predicted the launch of this programming would benefit the brand identity for the company and enhance investor confidence. "It will no doubt raise the profile, but not the profits," he said.

Olivetti Shares Higher After Bailout Denials

De Benedetti Says It'll Solve Woes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MILAN — Stock in Olivetti SpA rose Wednesday for the first time this week as the troubled office-equipment and computer company and the government said a bailout was not being discussed.

Prime Minister Romano Prodi's office released a statement that said speculation that he had discussed a bailout at a meeting Tuesday with Carlo De Benedetti, the former Olivetti chairman, was "completely fanciful."

Mr. De Benedetti said after Tuesday's meeting that Olivetti was capable of sorting out its own problems.

Olivetti shares rose to 578 lire ($0.36) from 560 on Wednesday. The stock traded at 749 lire last week and remains far below the 1,000 lire at which it raised money from shareholders late last year. Olivetti shares have plunged almost 55 percent since the end of last year.

The Italian Parliament had called on Olivetti on Tuesday to provide details of its financial condition.

Mr. De Benedetti was ousted from the post of chairman at a board meeting a week ago which he had called in response to a sudden fall in the value of the shares. That meeting also approved accounts for the first six months of the year showing a pretax loss loss of 440 billion lire.

But the No.3 executive in the company, chief financial officer Renzo Francesconi, then resigned, alleging that the accounts had been presented in a way that minimized losses. The company has rejected this interpretation, but its stock subsequently tumbled.

The weak stock price is putting pressure on Italian and American banks. On Tuesday, the Italian news agency ANSA, citing official documents, reported that Mr. De Benedetti's holding company, Compagnie Industriali Riunite SpA, had turned over a 10 percent stake in Olivetti to Chase Manhattan Corp. to guarantee a loan.

CIR, which has a 14.4 percent stake in Olivetti, had borrowed 300 billion lire to take part in Olivetti's $1.5 billion rights offering last December and had guaranteed the loan with the 10 percent stake in Olivetti. The stake was then worth 340 billion lire, but at current market prices the shares are worth just 200 billion lire.

A spokesman for Mr. De Benedetti said the loan granted in the spring "is no different from a house mortgage. It is a banking rule from around the world that when you get a loan, you have to put up guarantees."

Other banks that may have outstanding loans to Olivetti or other companies controlled by Mr. De Benedetti, include commercial banking allies of Mediobanca SpA, which engineered the 1,000-lire rights issue last year. Among these are as Banca di Roma SpA, Credito Italiano SpA and Banca Commerciale Italiana SpA.

(Bloomberg, AFP, Reuters)

Most Names Back Lloyd's

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Lloyd's of London said Wednesday that 94.3 percent of its investors voted to proceed with its $5 billion reorganization plan but that support in Britain was stronger than from America.

Lloyd's said 97.3 percent of its 26,500 British investors backed the plan, while only 77.1 percent of 2,700 U.S. investors supported it.

Some Lloyd's investors who put up their entire fortunes as collateral to underwrite insurance policies went broke after the insurance market suffered $12.4 billion in losses between 1987-92.

Investors in Lloyd's, known as Names, were asked to pay up to $150,000 each to help fund a new company called Equitas that would take responsibility for Lloyd's losses.

Dissident U.S. investors suffered a setback Wednesday as the U.S. Appeals Court in Baltimore denied their bid for an appeal of a ruling that put the Lloyd's plan on track late last month after a district-court judge delayed its implementation.

(AP, Bloomberg, Reuters)

Fed Sees Modest U.S. Growth

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. economy expanded moderately as summer was drawing to a close, the Federal Reserve System said Wednesday in a report that hinted at growing wage inflation pressures in many regions.

"Business activity in most districts is reported to be generally good and expanding moderately," according to a survey of regional business conditions by the Fed's 12 district banks.

But while reports of substantial price increases were absent, the survey found "pockets of labor-market tightness and, in a few regions, this tightness appears to be broadly based." As a result, "wage gains have tended to outstrip price increases."

The survey, known as the tan book, will be used by Fed policymakers when they meet Sept. 24 to consider adjusting rates. It was based on information collected through the middle of last week.

There is a growing belief among analysts that Fed officials will raise short-term interest rates at the meeting to slow economic growth and prevent any acceleration in inflation.

Recent reports, including shrinking unemployment, expanding factory orders and continued high levels of home sales, have caused many to question earlier beliefs that the economy will slow by itself this autumn.

Alan Greenspan, Fed chairman, told Congress in July that unless there was "persuasive evidence" of a moderating economy soon, the central bank would be forced to apply the brakes with tighter

See DOLLAR, Page 14

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Sega Tests the Theme-Park Route

By Christopher Johnston
Special to the Herald Tribune

LONDON — Sporting a wall-sized video screen and scores of video games and rides, the newly opened Segaworld carries Sega Enterprises Ltd.'s hopes of becoming a bigger player in the consumer-products world as well as a growing theme-park name.

Segaworld, which opened last weekend, occupies 110,000 square feet (10,200 square meters) on seven floors in the Trocadero entertainment center in Piccadilly Circus. It is said to be the largest indoor theme park in the world, dwarfing Sega's two existing theme parks in Japan. The company invested 8 billion yen ($73.1 million) in this European flagship operation.

According to Yasuo Tazoe, director and group general manger in Sega's development division, the company plans to create 100 similar theme parks around the world over the next five years. Mr. Tazoe said its effort would be different from that of Walt Disney Co., which he said tended to put vast resources into a few large outdoor ventures, by opening its sites for 2 billion to 5 billion yen each. Sega said it planned to open 15 of its parks in or near major European capitals and said it expected Segaworld to show a profit within three years.

Paris is the most likely venue for the next European Segaworld, but Sydney is set to be the next official opening, sometime in the next 18 months. The theme parks might also lift Sega's prospects worldwide. In the early 1980s Sega was the foremost name in video games, but it soon saw its market taken over by video games based on personal computers and other successful manufacturers such as Nintendo Co. If the parks prove successful, Sega said, it might move into related markets such as theme-based movies and television programming.

"In Europe Sega has to work very hard in the consumer market," Mr. Tazoe said. "We will take this idea as far as it will go. It will have a synergy effect. We're providing the thrills and enjoyment people can't get at home."

Segaworld also will be used to help Sega's other products by acting as a venue and a showcase.

"It will be a vehicle for Sega itself," said Peter Searle, operations and development director for Sega Amusements Europe Ltd. "Both consumer and coin-operated launches will take place here," he said, pointing out that the Saturn game system will be launched at the facility and that game peripherals will be available in Segaworld's on-site store.

Designed for a maximum of 3,000 people, Segaworld includes six rides, some of which use holograms, motion simulation, high-resolution graphics and virtual reality, all to create sensations like those at an outdoor theme park. "We've designed it to have at most a 30-minute queue time for special attractions," Mr. Searle said, compared with what he said were waits of as much as two hours at some major Disney theme-park attractions.

Alison Smith, a spokeswoman for Disneyland Paris, disputed that comparison. "The capacity of Space Mountain is over 2,000 people in an hour," she said, referring to the French theme park's star attraction. "The longest wait time I've ever seen is 45 minutes." She pointed out that Euro Disney SCA, operator of Disneyland Paris, posted its first profit for the three months ended June 30, 1995, about three years after it opened. "There has been an explosion of theme parks since we opened," Ms. Smith said. "The growth has been excellent. We've had over 36 million people visit Disneyland Paris." The opening of Disneyland Paris was followed by those of Parc Asterix, also near Paris, Port Aventura in Spain, Legoland in Britain and Warner Bros.' Movie World theme park in Germany this summer. "For us this is really good news," Ms. Smith said. "It shows there is a huge market of people who love coming to theme parks."

Richard Pawley, chairman of the British Association of Leisure Parks, Piers and Attractions, said he welcomed an increase in theme parks in Britain.

"With the opening of major new theme parks such as Legoland in the U.K. and Warner Bros. in Germany, all our parks will benefit from increased awareness," he said.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates

Sept. 11

	$	£	DM	F.F.	Lire	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.691	2.63	1.1269	0.3384	0.1711*	—	5.4615*	1.3718	1.5344*	1.233	1.1225*
Brussels	31.175	48.46	20.60	6.2385	3.0416*	18.38	—	25.28	0.9804	22.78	34.43*
Frankfurt	1.5318	2.381	—	0.2928	0.1476*	0.8922	4.854*	1.2222	1.3715*	1.1021	1.1339*
London (s)	1.5555	—	2.3949	0.4854	2.372.995	2.8278	48.3445	1.9156*	171.41	2.1336	198.163
Madrid	172.399	197.385	84.416	24.716	8.349*	75.311	4.8875	105.886	115.032*	91.78	—
Milan	1,525.15	2,370.25	1,007.45	295.26	—	899.65	48.867	1,222.75	13.79	1,116.45	11.959
New York (b)	—	1.5934	1.5113	5.1505	1.629.80	1.6936	31.22	1.3957	110.357	1.3774	127.53
Paris	5.1985	8.01	3.4155	—	0.3386*	3.0471	0.3459	4.303	4.5795*	3.7643	4.043*
Tokyo	169.85	171.03	72.98	21.34	0.724	64.97	3.534	99.07	—	80.15	0.8659
Toronto	1.596	2.1234	0.9077	0.2661	0.0898*	0.8104	0.441*	1.1106	1.2478*	—	1.076*
Zurich	1.2228	1.9484	0.832	0.2393	0.0809*	0.7287	3.9672*	—	1.118*	0.8963	0.9656*
1 ECU	1.3462	0.8142	1.9885	0.5717	1.936.13	2.1403	39.3385	1.5591	130.399	1.2577	148.365
1 SDR	1.4445	0.9229	2.1837	1.4396	2,197.24	2.4414	45.0343	1.7849	158.745	1.9863	169.888

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris, and Zurich. Rates in other centers: Toronto rates at 3p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9998	Greek drac.	240.06	Mex. peso	7.548	S. Afr. rand	4.4785
Australian $	1.2489	Hong Kong $	7.732	N. Zealand $	1.4401	S. Kor. won	821.30
Austrian sch.	10.615	Hung. forint	156.41	Norw. krone	6.4745	Swed. krona	6.7012
Brazil real	1.017	Indian rupee	35.71	Phil. peso	26.22	Taiwan $	27.49
Chinese yuan	8.3354	Indo. rupiah	2348.75	Polish zloty	2.77	Thai baht	25.35
Czech koruna	26.35	Irish £	0.622	Port. escudo	154.50	Turkish lira	80218.0
Danish krone	5.818	Israeli shek.	3.1627	Russ. ruble	5382.00	UAE dirham	3.6705
Egypt. pound	3.2884	Kuw dinar	0.2987	Saudi riyal	3.7505	Venez. boliv.	474.25
Fin. markka	4.566	Malay. ring.	2.5022	Sing. $	1.4095		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5547	1.5540	1.5540	Japanese yen	109.61	109.17	108.70
Canadian dollar	1.3700	1.3682	1.3665	Swiss franc	1.2285	1.2250	1.2215
Deutsche mark	1.5060	1.5030	1.4948				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Libid-Libor Rates

Sept. 11

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
1-month	5⅛ - 5¼	3 - 3⅛	1⅛ - 1⅛	5⅛ - 5⅛	3⅛ - 3⅛	⅞ - 1	4⅛ - 4⅛
3-month	5⅛ - 5⅜	3 - 3⅛	1⅛ - 2⅛	5⅛ - 5⅛	3⅛ - 3⅛	⅞ - 1	4⅛ - 4⅛
6-month	5⅛ - 5⅜	3⅛ - 3⅛	1⅛ - 2⅛	5⅛ - 5⅛	3⅛ - 3⅛	⅞ - 1	4⅛ - 4⅛
1-year	6 - 6⅛	3⅛ - ⅛	2⅛ - 2⅛	6⅛ - 6⅛	3⅛ - 4	1⅛ - 1⅛	4⅛ - 4⅛

Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev	Britain		
Discount rate	5.00	5.00	Bank base rate	5¾	5¾
Prime rate	8¼	8¼	Call money	5⅝	5¾
Federal funds	5⅛	4⅞	1-month interbank	5¼	5¼
3-month CDs	4.90	4.89	3-month interbank	5¼	5¼
CP 180 days direct	6.11	6.11	6-month interbank	5⅝	5⅝
3 month Treasury bill	5.16	5.15	10-year Gilt	7.88	7.88
1-year Treasury bill	5.58	5.58			
2-year Treasury bill	6.30	6.31			
5-year Treasury note	6.69	6.68			
7-year Treasury note	6.79	6.78			
10-year Treasury note	6.92	6.92			
30-year Treasury bond	7.11	7.11			
Merrill Lynch 30-day RA	4.85	4.85			
Japan			**France**		
Discount rate	0.50	0.50	Intervention rate	3.35	3.35
Call money	0.38	0.33	Call money	3½	3½
1-month interbank	0.56	0.56	1-month interbank	3⅜	3⅜
3-month interbank	0.56	0.56	3-month interbank	3¼	3⅜
6-month interbank	0.63	0.63	6-month interbank	3⅜	3⅜
10-year Govt bond	2.91	2.94	10-year OAT	6.44	6.40
Germany					
Lombard rate	4.50	4.50			
Call money	3.10	3.10			
1-month interbank	3.15	3.15			
3-month interbank	3.15	3.15			
6-month interbank	3.20	3.20			
10-year Bund	6.30	6.33			

Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais.

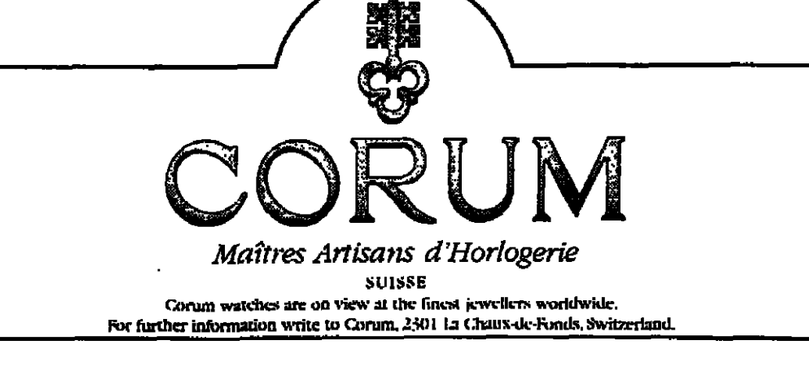
Gold

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Zurich	383.35	383.50	+0.70
London	383.15	383.50	+0.40
New York	384.80	386.00	—0.80

U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings Zurich and New York opening and closing prices New York Comex (Dec.)

Source: Reuters.

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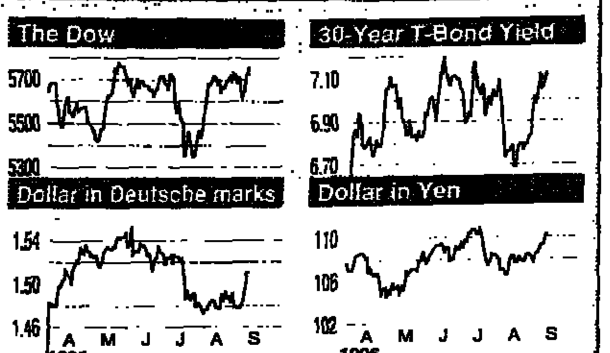
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THE AMERICAS

Investor's America



Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
NYSE	The Dow	5754.92	5727.18	+0.48
NYSE	S&P 500	667.28	663.81	+0.52
NYSE	S&P 100	643.99	640.94	+0.48
NYSE	Composite	358.00	356.49	+0.42
U.S.	Nasdaq Composite	1153.95	1148.49	+0.48
AMEX	Market Value	566.86	565.23	+0.15
Toronto	TSE Index	5160.41	5147.12	+0.26
São Paulo	Bovespa	63874.10	63883.00	-0.01
Mexico City	Bolsa	3302.98	3309.27	-0.19
Buenos Aires	Merval	534.59	534.53	+0.01
Santiago	IPSA General	Closed	5343.81	-
Caracas	Capital General	4629.26	4585.38	+0.96

Source: Bloomberg, Reuters — International Herald Tribune

IMF Will Strive to Defuse Gold-Sale Question

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Germany is scrambling to avoid what could be an embarrassing setback when the board of the International Monetary Fund meets Friday in Washington to consider selling some of its gold reserves to help provide billions of dollars in debt relief for some of the world's poorest countries.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany has put his prestige on the line, vigorously opposing the gold sale and warning it would set an unwelcome precedent that could lead to calls for the Bundesbank to sell some of its own reserves for other purposes.

The issue has already divided Mr. Kohl from his peers in other Group of Seven countries, and that split is likely to deepen if Germany is unable to muster at least a 15 percent vote at the IMF meeting to stop the plan.

With the support of Italy and Switzerland, Bonn already has more than 12 percent. German diplomats now hope to persuade Austria as well as Finland and other Scandinavian governments to join them in opposing the proposal.

Bonn has conducted an unusually forceful diplomatic campaign against the gold-sale plan, which has the support of both London and Washington. President Bill Clinton's administration likes it in part because it is a way to help poor nations without having to ask the Republican-controlled Congress for money.

For months Mr. Kohl has led the opposition to the proposal to sell as much as $2 billion of the IMF's $40 billion in gold reserves. The idea behind the proposal, which is also backed by the IMF's managing director, Michel Camdessus, is for the IMF and World Bank to jointly provide as much as $6 billion of debt relief, mainly to African nations.

Germany's objections to selling gold caused some bad blood among leaders of the Group of Seven wealthy industrial nations — the United States, Japan, Germany, Britain, France, Italy and Canada — at their annual economic summit meeting in June in Lyon.

One German official said Wednesday that selling the IMF's gold to help finance a debt plan was a mistake because it could set a precedent for future sales and because the IMF was itself heavily exposed through loans to countries such as Russia and Mexico.

At the G-7 summit meeting, Robert Rubin, the U.S. Treasury secretary, said he thought the IMF would go ahead with the gold sale, but Mr. Kohl said the matter might have to be put to a formal vote of IMF board members. On Wednesday, diplomats familiar with the issue said every attempt would be made to avoid an outright vote, which could risk embarrassing Germany.

One solution would be for IMF executive directors who meet Friday to postpone recommending a decision to the policy-making IMF Interim Committee that will meet this month during the annual IMF/World Bank meetings in Washington.

Among other issues that finance ministers expect to tackle at the annual meetings will be how to improve surveillance measures after the 1994-95 financial crisis in Mexico.

The annual meetings are also expected to approve the near doubling — from $26 billion to about $50 billion — of an emergency credit line known as the General Arrangements to Borrow. This fund, provided by Saudi Arabia and the Group of 10 — actually an 11-nation group comprising the Group of Seven plus Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium and the Netherlands — is likely to be replenished by adding as many as a dozen other donors including Singapore, Malaysia and other Asian nations.

MOTOROLA: *Company Fears 'Significant Drop' in Earnings in Third Quarter as Demand Slumps*

Continued from Page 13

ican chip market.

Motorola said third-quarter operating margins and profit in its semiconductor business would experience a "sharp" decline.

Motorola, the world's largest maker of cellular phones, is losing market share to its top competitors, LM Ericsson AB of Sweden and Nokia of Finland, analysts said.

Albert Lin, an analyst at Cowen & Co., estimated that Motorola's shares of the worldwide cellular market is in the mid-30 percent range or lower, down from about 40 percent at the start of 1996.

"Everyone now knows this quarter will be downright awful," said Mr. Lin, who cut his rating on Motorola shares.

Motorola said its share of the international market for cellular phones will decline in 1996, although it was not more specific, nor did it give details about the American market.

Elsewhere on Wall Street, prices were generally higher on Wednesday, led by Exxon and Texaco, as heightened tension in the Middle East drove up crude prices.

The 30-stock Dow Jones industrial average rose 27.74 points, to 5,754.92, while the Nasdaq composite index climbed 4.52, to 1,153.95.

Stocks augmented gains made Friday and Monday as signs of economic growth boosted optimism that most companies' profits would exceed analysts' estimates.

Oil-related stocks rose as investors anticipated higher crude prices would translate into profit gains. Texaco gained 1⅞ to 94⅜, Chevron climbed 1⅛ to 61½, Exxon rose 1⅜ to 84¾ and Du Pont rose ⅞ to 85⅛. The chemicals maker Du Pont gained more than 40 percent of its 1995 revenue from energy exploration and from refining at its Conoco unit.

Rising crude prices were also expected to benefit oil drillers, as the potential gains from costly new exploration increased. Reading & Bates jumped 1¼ to 26¾, Global Marine climbed ¾ to 16¼ and Halliburton rose 1½ to 55⅞.

Other computer-chip shares shrugged off Motorola's woes, focusing instead on a report on semiconductor sales released late Tuesday suggesting that orders rebounded in August.

The book-to-bill ratio, which measures new orders for chips in North America against deliveries,

U.S. STOCKS

rose to 0.90 percent from 0.86. A reading of 0.90 means that for every $100 of chips shipped, companies received $90 of orders.

Intel, the No. 1 chipmaker, rose 11/16 to 85 and Xilinx jumped 1⅜ to 32¼.

Bonds pared early losses and gave an added boost to stocks. A study by the regional Federal Reserve banks found little evidence that inflation was poised to accelerate. The yield on the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond was unchanged at 7.11 percent as the price rose 1/32 to 95 19/32.

Many investors are expecting Federal Reserve Board policymakers to raise interest rates a quarter of a percentage point to keep a lid on inflationary pressures but doubt this would be enough to depress stocks.

"A small move, historically, the market can live with," said Grace Messner, head of equity management at Wilmington Trust Co.

Itron slumped 8 to 21 after it surprised investors by saying it expected to report a loss in the third quarter because utilities were ordering fewer meter readers.

Unilever NV rose 1¾ to 152⅛ amid expectations the company's new chairman will overhaul the consumer products company.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Very briefly:

Cray Wins Round in NEC Case

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — Cray Research Inc.'s supercomputer dumping case against NEC Corp. advanced Wednesday when the U.S. government's International Trade Commission ruled there was evidence the American company was being harmed.

The commission's decision means the U.S. Commerce Department will continue its investigation into the possible sale by NEC of supercomputers at less than their fair value in the American market. The department is expected to make a preliminary ruling early in January.

If Cray's complaint is upheld, the United States could impose punitive duties on supercomputer imports from Japan next year. *(KRF/Global, Bloomberg)*

• **McDonnell Douglas Corp.** machinists approved a new contract Wednesday, ending their 99-day strike against the aerospace company.

• **Sony Corp.**'s movie studio chief may be forced out of his jobs within weeks after a string of flops, the Los Angeles Times reported. **Mark Canton**'s departure as chairman of **Columbia TriStar Motion Picture Cos.** could come as early as this week, the paper said, citing anonymous sources.

• **Horsham Corp.** offered 622 million Canadian dollars ($453.9 million) for the 52 percent of **Trizec Corp.** it does not yet own, creating one of North America's largest real estate concerns. Horsham paid $484 million for its 42 percent stake in 1994, saving Trizec from bankruptcy. The combined company is to be called **Trizec Hahn Corp.**

• **Prudential Insurance Co. of America** lost its $4 billion health-care contract with the **American Association of Retired Persons**, an agreement that provided almost 10 percent of revenue for the insurer. AARP, which has 30 million members, is talking with **United HealthCare Corp.**, **Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.** and **ITT Hartford Group Inc.** to jointly provide insurance to the AARP Group Health Insurance Program, starting in 1998. *AP, NYT, Bloomberg*

DOLLAR: *Fed Report Helps*

Continued from Page 13

credit. Signs of a tightening labor market, which could result in larger wage hikes, have stoked fears recently of budding inflation pressures. Labor typically represents two-thirds of the cost of a product.

■ Report Lifts Dollar

The dollar rose against the yen and the Deutsche mark on Wednesday amid expectations that the Fed will raise interest rates this month to forestall inflation, Bloomberg Business News reported from New York.

"The first sign of inflation will force the Fed to raise rates," said John Gaines, head of foreign-exchange trading at the Bank of New York.

High rates in turn help the dollar by luring investors to the currency.

The dollar closed at 1.5113 DM, down from a close of 1.5105 DM on Tuesday.

The U.S. currency also rose to 110.375 yen from 109.880, to 1.2357 Swiss francs from 1.2353, to 5.1585 French francs from 5.1575 francs, and to 1,529 lire from 1,522 lire.

The pound slipped to $1.5551 from $1.5553.

AMEX

Wednesday's 4 p.m. Close
The top 300 most-active shares, up to the closing on Wall Street.
The Associated Press

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
AM In wt	300	1/32	1/32	1/32	+1/32
AMC	1806	17¾	17¼	17¼	—⅜
AMC pf	349	32½	31¾	31⅞	—⅝
ARC	371	3⅝	2⅞	3⅛	+⅛
ATT Fd	118	75⅞	74	74⅞	+⅞
Acadiana n	207	13¾	12⅞	13¾	—
Action	132	11 1/16	11⅛	11 1/16	—1/16
AdvMed	1815	4⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
AdvPhot	83	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
AdvThr	7839	35⅝	35½	35½	+1
AirWat	1311	8	7⅞	7⅞	—1/16
AHoagen	551	14¼	14	14¼	—
Alphain	328	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
AlpinGr	480	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
Alcoa pf	900	61	58	[illegible]	—1½
Amdhl	432	9 11/16	9½	9 9/16	+⅛
AIM 85	128	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	—
AIM 84	120	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
AIM 88	138	13⅛	13	13	+⅛
AScIE	1096	17⅞	15½	17⅛	—1⅛
Ampal	244	4 11/16	4⅝	4⅝	—
Ampal wt	257	⅛	⅛	⅛	—
Ampex n	5716	7⅝	6⅝	6¾	—⅛
Amwest	72	12½	12	12½	+⅛
Audvox	158	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛
Autolote	191	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+1/16
Azco	211	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
BAT Ind	125	13 11/16	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
BHC	1011	93⅝	93	93⅝	+⅝
Balkaly	124	14⅞	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
Banstr g	238	7⅝	7½	7⅝	—
BarrLb s	266	28⅞	27⅞	28⅞	+1½
BayMea	104	18⅛	18	18⅛	—⅛
Bayou	250	3	2⅞	3	—
BemaGold	9269	7⅞	7⅜	7½	+5/16
BenchE	222	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜	—⅛
BinkMf	116	22	21⅞	21⅞	—1⅛
BioR A s	166	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜	—⅛
Biovail s	3999	33¼	31½	32¼	—1⅛
BNYIQ	153	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
BlondT n	302	8⅜	8	8⅛	—⅛
Bogen wt	120	⅝	½	½	—⅛
Bowne	78	21	20⅞	21	+⅛
Brscn g	107	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
Buffton	326	2 1/16	1 15/16	2	—
CE Frnk s	127	21 1/16	21	21 1/16	+⅛
CFX Co	407	15½	14⅞	15⅛	+⅛

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
GoviCn	867	7 5/16	7¼	7 5/16	—1/16
GelmSci	589	28⅞	28⅜	28⅜	—⅛
Gencor	71	16	15⅞	15⅞	—⅛
GnAuto	142	2 1/16	2	2 1/16	—
GnEmp	144	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
GenvDr	1992	15⅞	14	14⅝	—⅛
GetchGld	1159	50¼	49	49¼	+1
GiantFd	682	35⅜	34⅞	35⅛	+⅛
Glatfit	465	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞	—¼
GlobSml	105	10⅛	10	10	+⅛
Globlink	88	5⅝	5½	5½	—⅛
GolVideo	98	1⅝	1½	1½	+1/16
GldStrR	373	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	—
Graham s	1067	10⅜	9⅞	10⅛	+⅛
Greenp g	123	1 1/16	1	1 1/16	—1/16
GreyLne	818	3⅜	3	3⅛	+⅛
GrifGam	453	19¾	18	19⅜	+1⅛
GrSmec	84	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	—
Gundle	82	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	+⅛
HalEP	274	7⅛	7	7	—⅛
Halsey	98	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	—
HanoDir	1577	6 9/16	6⅜	6⅝	+⅛
HanvDir	243	1⅛	1	1 1/16	—
Han wtB	235	½	⅜	½	—1/16
Harken	4941	2 5/16	2⅛	2 5/16	—
Hasbro	870	36⅛	36	36¼	+⅛
HowAir	3164	3 9/16	3⅜	3 9/16	—
HowAir rt	4063	1/64	1/64	1/64	—
Hearx n	1996	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	—
Helmstr	337	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛
HiShearT	153	6¼	6	6¼	+⅛
Hondo	83	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
HoopHl	484	14⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+1
HovnEn	156	6	5⅞	6	+1/16
HudGn	116	38⅛	36½	37	—1⅛
ICG Com	274	24⅝	23⅞	24	—⅛
IGI	272	5⅝	5	5⅝	—⅛
Identix	373	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	—⅛
ImpCM n	217	19	18⅞	18⅞	—
ImpOil g	854	43⅛	42⅝	43⅛	+⅛
Inelwid	241	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
IntegSys	203	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	—⅛
IntCrpt	177	3	2⅞	3	—
InterDig	1383	7⅞	7½	7⅞	—⅛
Intmagn	126	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
ecinarine	79	1⅛	1 1/16	1⅛	+1/16
IntPoly s	87	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	+⅛
IonLaser	186	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
IvaxCn	3066	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	—⅛
JTS Corp	1113	3 13/16	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
JanBell	279	2⅛	2	2	—
Janeind	72	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—
KFX Inc	242	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	—⅛
KonkraIB	78	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜	—

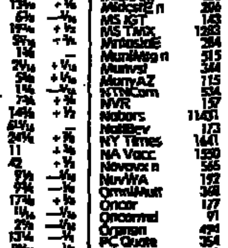
Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
Rymac	187	2⅝	2¼	2 9/16	+5/16
SabaPet	103	14½	14	14½	+⅜
SageCm s	191	21	20⅞	21	—
SalHWP	112	104½	104½	104½	+½
SBYen wt98	260	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+⅛
SFeGa pf	140	9/16	½	9/16	—
Scheib	182	8	7 13/16	8	+1/16
Selfcare n	124	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+¼
Servico	299	15¼	15	15¼	+¼
ShefldMd	197	4⅛	4	4⅛	—⅛
Shopco	85	1½	1⅜	1½	+⅛
Silco	140	10	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
SoniTech	138	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+1/16
Softnet	79	5⅝	5½	5½	—⅛
Stage	95	3	2¾	3	—
SPDR	6760	67⅛	66 25/32	67 1/64	+25/64
StevtnsA	331	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
Sulcus	378	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+⅛
Summind	97	6⅝	6½	6½	—⅛
Technitrl	777	28	26⅞	26⅞	—1⅛
TelData	165	41⅞	41½	41⅞	+⅛
TexBiotch	324	3⅜	3¼	3 5/16	—1/16
TexMer	1033	14¾	14⅝	14¾	+⅛
Thermed	195	27⅜	26⅞	27¼	+⅜
ThCar s	684	32¾	32	32¾	+¾
ThmFib s	238	13	12¾	12⅞	—⅛
Thrinst	153	38	37⅝	37⅝	—⅛
ThrmoOp n	147	16	15¾	15⅞	—
ThrOptk n	426	14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅛
ThrmRe	259	11	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
ThrSpect	467	15⅞	15 7/16	15 7/16	—¼
ThrVolt s	86	12¾	11⅞	12¾	+⅝
Thrmolse	1156	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞	—1½
Thrmotx	230	37¼	36½	36¾	—⅜
Thrmwd	301	2⅜	2	2	—⅜
TopSrce	345	4 9/16	4	4⅛	+⅛

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
Tortel	175	1 5/16	1¼	1¼	—1/16
TownCtv	118	¾	11/16	¾	—
TWA	9996	12⅜	11½	11⅝	—⅜
TrexMed n	80	23	22¼	22¼	—⅜
TubMex	888	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	—
TurnB A	278	25⅞	25½	25¾	+¼
TurnB B	668	26½	25⅞	26⅛	+⅛
US Alc	564	2 5/16	2⅛	2⅛	—1/16
UTI Eng	82	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	—
Unapix	495	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+1/16
Unqx wtB	75	⅝	½	⅝	+⅛
Uniflex	161	10⅛	9⅞	10	—
UniRob	1339	1 9/16	1½	1 9/16	—
Unimar	134	4½	4 7/16	4½	—
UnigMbl	151	5 1/16	4⅞	5 1/16	+1/16
UnCap	445	9½	9⅜	9⅜	—⅛
USBiosci s	767	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+⅛
US Cell	462	31	30¾	31	+¼
Unvhlth s	150	13	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
VKAdMG	148	11½	11⅜	11⅜	—
VKSelS	92	10⅝	10½	10½	—
Viacom	2490	34½	34⅛	34⅜	—⅛
ViacB	5022	34⅞	34¼	34⅝	+⅜
Viac wtC	151	⅜	5/16	⅜	—
Viac wtE	759	1 5/16	1¼	1¼	—
Vitronic	265	1½	1 7/16	1½	—
WRIT	165	16	15⅞	15⅞	—
WendtBr	148	1 7/16	1⅜	1 7/16	+1/16
WIRET	218	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
WirelssT s	926	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	—¼
ecWzTch	648	3⅜	3¼	3 5/16	+1/16
WEB HK n	210	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
WEB Spn n	180	13 13/16	13 13/16	13 13/16	—1/16
XCL Ltd	3747	5/16	¼	5/16	—
Zanart wt	1176	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+11/16
Zanart	861	9⅝	8⅝	8 15/16	+15/16

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
CIM	74	7½	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛
Cabivsn	600	43¼	42⅞	43¼	—
Cablvs pf	670	25⅜	25	25⅛	—⅛
Cablctel g	74	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+1/16
Calprop	105	¾	⅝	⅝	—1/16
Calton	140	⅝	9/16	9/16	—1/16
Cambior	128	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+⅛
CdnOc g s	1322	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+⅛
CanyonRs	358	3	2 15/16	3	—
CastlAM s	959	22	21⅝	21⅝	—⅜
CentennT	484	32½	31⅞	32¼	—½
CheySoft	2030	19½	18⅞	18⅞	—¾
Chfint pf	1125	27⅞	27 27/32	27 27/32	—1/32
Citadel	258	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—
ColLb	516	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
Comforce	127	18⅞	18⅜	18⅝	—⅛
CmclAst	85	6⅞	6 13/16	6¾	—
CmdrAp n	288	9⅜	8⅞	8⅞	—⅜
CmpMan n	161	16⅝	16	16⅜	—⅜
Cross	93	11⅞	11¾	11¾	—⅛
CnCP B	90	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+⅛
CruisAm	84	6½	6 7/16	6½	—1/16
Cubic s	282	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+½
Cycom as	2283	5 7/16	4 15/16	5 5/16	+⅜
DI Ind	2003	1 15/16	1 13/16	1⅞	—
DakotaM	142	2 1/16	2	2 1/16	+1/16
DanHd	144	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+1/16
Datamet	658	2	1⅞	1⅞	—1/16
Dataram	650	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
Daxor	884	15½	13⅝	14⅝	+½
DaytonMn	77	7	6 15/16	6 15/16	—
DevnE	1191	24¼	23⅝	24⅝	+⅝
DiagRet	300	11⅛	10⅞	11	+⅛
DelAutEx	287	42	41⅞	42	+⅛
DrytMu	221	9 11/16	9½	9⅝	—1/16
DryNY	110	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	—⅛
Ducom	96	17⅛	17	17⅛	+⅛
Dycam	74	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16	—1/16
EZ Serv	672	2¾	2½	2⅝	—1/16
EchoCo	127	13¼	13¼	13¼	—⅛
EchoBay	4772	9⅝	9 9/16	9 11/16	—⅛
Edisto	190	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
Editek	1121	15/16	⅞	⅞	—
ElPasoE n	2627	5⅝	5½	5 9/16	+⅛
EmerR	365	2⅞	2¾	2¾	—1/16
EmpCar	4550	4⅝	3⅝	4⅛	—1⅛
EnvrTc	134	6½	6	6¼	+½
EnzoBl	497	17	16⅝	17	+¼
Ephope	351	13⅜	12⅞	13¼	—⅛
Fibrbd	911	33¾	32	33⅛	+1⅛
FinFdl s	119	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	+⅜
FtAust	167	8⅞	8¾	8 13/16	—1/16
FAusPr	3472	8 11/16	8 11/16	8⅞	—
FlaRck	143	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+⅛
ForstLb	1484	36¼	35¾	36¼	—
FortPet	217	7⅜	7¼	7 5/16	—1/16
FrnkSel	165	4⅞	4¾	4 13/16	—1/16
FredEl	169	9 1/16	9 1/16	9⅛	—1/16
Fresenius	360	25	24⅝	25	+⅛
Frischs	117	14	13⅞	13⅞	+⅛
GA Fncl n	1332	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	—
GST Tele	1458	11⅞	11½	11¾	—
GrmaB	117	3	2 15/16	3	+⅛
Garan	74	17	16¾	17	+½

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
Keane	418	44⅜	43⅞	44⅜	+⅜
Kenwin	109	3¾	3½	3⅝	—⅛
Kirby	102	16⅞	16½	16⅝	+⅛
KnogNA	128	7 11/16	7½	7 11/16	—1/16
LXRBiot	598	2⅝	2 9/16	2⅝	—1/16
LaBarg	257	5⅝	5 9/16	5⅝	+1/16
LazKap	78	17⅞	17	17⅞	—⅛
LehMU	657	23	20½	21⅞	+1⅜
MAI Sys	393	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	+⅛
MHM Serv	170	1	15/16	15/16	—
MSR	768	1	15/16	1	+1/16
Magellan	702	18	17⅝	17⅞	—
Marlton	252	4 1/16	3⅞	4	+5/16
MassHE	90	12	11¾	11⅞	+⅛
MaxlmPh n	220	10¼	10	10¼	+¼
MaxmP wt	282	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—1/16
Maxxam	82	42⅝	42	42⅝	+⅜
Media	347	33	32	32	—1⅛
Metromdia	823	11½	11¼	11⅜	—¼
MichAns	138	3⅞	3 13/16	3⅞	+⅛
MidcstE n	206	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+⅛
MS IGT	143	20⅞	19⅞	20¼	+⅜
MS TMX	1283	36⅛	35⅝	36⅛	+½
Mntasial5	284	2 11/16	2½	2⅝	—1/16
MuniMkg n	515	15	14⅞	14⅞	+⅛
Munvst	344	9⅝	9 9/16	9 9/16	—
MunyAZ	715	12⅛	12	12⅛	—⅛
NTNCom	534	4 9/16	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
NVR	157	9⅝	9½	9½	—⅛
Nabors	11431	15	14½	14⅞	+¼
NatBev	173	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	—⅜
NY Times	1641	31⅝	31⅛	31⅜	—
NA Vacc	1530	24	22	22⅞	+1⅝
Novavx n	565	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+⅜
NuvWA	192	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+⅛
OmniMult	368	3⅝	3½	3⅝	—1/16
Oncor	177	4 11/16	4 7/16	4 11/16	+3/16
Oncormd	91	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—
Organon	494	17⅛	17	17	—⅛
PC Quote	354	4 11/16	4 9/16	4 11/16	—⅛
PGECap pf	117	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+⅛
PLC Sys	6537	25½	24	24⅞	—1
PLM	75	3⅝	3 9/16	3 9/16	—
PMC CT	137	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
PacGulf	863	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	—⅜
PauanC	485	10⅝	10½	10⅝	—⅛
PegGld	2100	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	—⅜
PerInC	73	9⅞	9¾	9¾	—⅛
PernC pf	77	19⅝	19	19	—¼
PhxNet	224	5⅛	4 15/16	5	—
PinRoc	304	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+⅛
Polymed	375	5	5	5	—
Polyph	1061	3⅝	3 7/16	3 7/16	+1/16
PrpdLg	1766	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	—⅜
ProCm	364	8 1/16	7¾	7 15/16	—1/16
Pricell s	442	13⅝	13	13⅜	—⅜
ProActv n	716	3⅛	2⅞	3	—⅛
PropCT	280	9	8⅞	9	+⅛
RF Pow	322	3 1/16	2 15/16	2 15/16	—1/16
RedGold	180	1 3/16	1 3/16	1 3/16	—
RedEmp	76	9⅝	9½	9⅝	—⅛
RegalBel	130	16½	16⅜	16⅜	—
RoyalO g	1491	3⅝	3 9/16	3 9/16	—1/16

IF THIS PAGE WERE THE ISLAND OF PANGKOR LAUT, THIS AD WOULD REPRESENT HOW MUCH HAS BEEN DEVELOPED.



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U. S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Indexes

Dow Jones

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	5716.82	5767.50	5713.49	5754.92	+27.74
Trans	2029.37	2035.65	2023.52	2035.34	+9.28
Util	214.22	215.69	214.08	215.69	+1.05
Comp	1811.55	1822.08	1810.70	1821.80	+6.43

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	789.31	782.58	788.76	+3.67
Transp.	496.41	492.60	496.41	+2.62
Utilities	187.79	186.71	187.79	+0.63
Finance	70.09	69.20	69.98	+0.61
SP 500	667.73	661.79	667.28	+3.47
SP 100	644.84	639.12	643.99	+3.05

NYSE

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	358.20	355.59	358.00	+1.51
Industrials	456.08	452.76	455.75	+1.81
Transp.	319.43	317.62	319.43	+0.83
Utility	240.30	238.70	240.26	+0.79
Finance	306.35	303.71	306.13	+1.77

Nasdaq

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1153.88	1146.94	1151.72	+2.29
Industrials	1056.58	1050.19	1055.09	+2.55
Banks	1125.85	1123.57	1124.42	+1.13
Insurance	1297.92	1289.32	1297.92	+3.35
Finance	1382.49	1380.43	1380.43	—4.59
Transp.	848.28	844.10	846.87	—0.41

AMEX

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
	566.11	564.58	566.06	+0.83

Dow Jones Bond

	Close	Chg.
20 Bonds	101.47	+0.09
10 Utilities	98.64	+0.35
10 Industrials	104.29	—0.17

Most Actives

NYSE

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Motorola	103501	50⅝	46⅝	49	—1⅝
PepsiCo s	71958	30⅛	29¼	29¾	+¼
MicrnT	48867	22⅜	20¼	21⅜	+⅜
ITT Cp n	45605	48¼	46⅝	46⅝	—1⅜
FordM	43568	31½	30¾	31⅛	—¼
RJRNab	40046	36⅛	34⅞	36⅛	—⅛
MEMC	38042	25	20¼	20¾	—8½
AT&T	36448	55	53¼	55	+1⅛
OfficDpt	33474	21	20⅛	20¼	—⅛
ZoleCp	30191	19½	18⅛	19⅛	+⅜
Chryslr s	29992	28	27½	27⅞	—⅛
USXMar	29113	22⅛	21⅞	22	+⅛
Digital	28845	41⅜	40⅛	41	+½
HewlPk s	21761	44⅞	43⅜	44⅞	—⅛
IBM	21679	118¼	116¾	117⅞	—⅛

Nasdaq

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
WorldCm s	61201	20⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+⅛
US Robt s	60963	56⅝	51	56⅝	+4⅝
Intel	38318	85⅞	83⅞	85	+⅞
Staples	32427	19⅛	18⅜	19	+⅛
Cisco s	51674	54⅜	53⅛	54⅝	—
Iomega s	46779	15⅞	14⅝	14⅞	—⅛
DellCpt s	42047	73⅛	70⅞	73½	+2½
Oracle s	40406	37⅛	36	36⅝	—⅛
EricTel	38244	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛	+⅛
TeleComA	33447	15	14⅝	15	+⅛
NatlRep	29873	1 7/32	1	1⅛	+⅛
C-CUBE s	29373	41⅞	37½	41⅝	+3⅛
ReadiCre	28159	8¼	7⅝	7 29/32	+21/32
CoreExp	27144	35¼	33⅝	34⅝	+1⅛
SunMic s	26727	55⅜	54½	54⅝	—⅛

AMEX

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Nabors	11431	15	14½	14⅞	+¼
TWA	9996	12⅜	11½	11⅝	—⅜
BemaGold	9269	7⅞	7⅜	7½	+5/16
AdvThr	7839	35⅝	35½	35½	+1
SPDR	6760	67⅛	66 25/32	67 1/64	+25/64
PLC Sys	6537	25½	24	24⅞	—1
ViacB	5022	34⅞	34¼	34⅝	+⅜
Ampex n	5716	7⅝	6⅝	6¾	—⅛
HowAir rt	4063	1/64	1/64	1/64	—
Harken	4941	2 5/16	2 5/16	2 5/16	—

Trading Activity

NYSE

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1261	1189
Declined	1047	1167
Unchanged	899	851
Total issues	3207	3207
New Highs	111	103
New Lows	36	16

Nasdaq

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1908	1825
Declined	1885	1908
Unchanged	1826	1883
Total issues	5619	5616
New Highs	117	151
New Lows	98	86

AMEX

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	279	251
Declined	262	285
Unchanged	194	197
Total issues	735	735
New Highs	24	14
New Lows	8	9

Market Sales

	Today Close	Prev. cons.
NYSE	375.20	454.40
Amex	18.42	24.20
Nasdaq	442.70	479.13

In millions.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Rec	Pay
IRREGULAR				
Boral Ltd	b	.477	10-10	11-12
Jefferson Smurfit	b	.2432	9-17	11-1
Kyocera Corp	b	.5479	9-30	—
Toyota Motor	b	.182	9-27	—
Waterford Wedge	b	.0563	10-22	12-16
Z-Seven Fund	—	.1881	12-20	12-31
REVERSE STOCK SPLIT				
Alpharel Inc 1 for 2 reverse split				
Czech Indust 1 for 5reverse split				
INITIAL				
London Fncl	—	.06	9-24	10-8
Norrell Corp n	—	.035	9-20	10-1
REGULAR				
Blkrk Strat Term	M	.0096	9-16	9-30
CRII Mor	Q	.30	9-20	9-30
Capital Re	Q	.06	9-20	9-27
Fleetwood Enterpr	Q	.16	10-4	11-13
Fortis Secur	M	.061	9-25	10-15
Genovese Drug	Q	.06	9-26	10-3
Graphic Indust	Q	.0175	9-20	10-4
Haskel Intl	Q	.07	9-23	10-7
Illinois Central	Q	.20	9-25	10-8
Independence Sq	M	.115	9-20	9-30
Insur Muni Inco	M	.064	9-19	9-27
Intl Flavors	Q	.34	9-27	10-11
Inv Grade Muni	M	.075	9-19	9-27
Jacksonville Svg	Q	.10	9-25	10-10
Kaman Corp A	Q	.11	10-7	10-21
Managed Hi Yld	M	.105	9-19	9-27
Morgan JP	Q	.81	9-23	10-15
NR HealthCare	Q	.52	9-30	11-15
Nicor Inc	Q	.33	9-30	11-1
Pioneer Hi-Bred	Q	.23	9-27	10-9
Pioneer Interst	Q	.27	9-19	9-30
Portland Genl	Q	.32	9-25	10-15
Prospect St HI	M	.035	9-23	9-30
Shared Medical	Q	.21	9-30	10-15
Summit Prop	Q	.3825	10-11	11-15
Sun Communities	Q	.455	9-27	10-15
2002 Target	M	.0718	9-19	9-27
Trip A Gv 1997	M	.0417	9-19	9-27
Valley FedSvBk	A	.60	9-20	9-30

a-annual; b-approximate amount per share/ADR; g-payable in Canadian funds; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Stock Tables Explained

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the years high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stocks only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a - dividend also extra (s).
b - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c - liquidating dividend.
cld - called.
d - new yearly low.
e - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j - dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k - dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd - next day delivery.
P/E - price-earnings ratio.
r - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s - stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls - sales.
t - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u - new yearly high.
v - trading halted.
vi - in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd - when distributed.
wi - when issued/
ww - with warrants.
x - ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis - ex-distribution.
xw - without warrants.
y- ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld - yield.
z - sales in full.

INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

Sept. 11, 1996 — High Low Close Chge Opint

Grains

CORN (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	3.65¾	3.60½	3.60½	—0.05¼	12,381
Dec 96	3.35	3.26½	3.26¾	—0.07½	189,701
Mar 97	3.42¾	3.34¼	3.34¼	—0.07	46,528
May 97	3.48¾	3.41¼	3.41¼	—0.07	18,531
Jul 97	3.48¾	3.42	3.42	—0.06¾	12,576

Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 45,243
Tue's open int 290,548 up 2741

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT) 100 tons- dollars per ton

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	274.50	270.00	273.00	+0.40	8,334
Oct 96	264.80	260.50	263.20	+0.30	18,881
Dec 96	261.00	256.50	259.50	+0.70	42,168
Jan 97	260.00	255.50	257.50	+0.40	7,588
Mar 97	258.00	254.50	255.80	—0.20	7,966
May 97	255.00	251.00	252.80	—0.40	5,570

Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 35,841
Tue's open int 93,301 up 3328

SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	25.70	25.28	25.40	—0.28	3,143
Oct 96	25.93	25.36	25.57	—0.22	13,933
Dec 96	26.40	25.78	25.98	—0.24	41,817
Jan 97	26.64	26.10	26.25	—0.23	7,159
Mar 97	26.85	26.40	26.55	—0.23	6,989
May 97	27.05	26.60	26.65	—0.33	5,075

Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 23,922
Tue's open int 79,902 off 861

SOYBEANS (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	8.35	8.21	8.32	+0.02	4,410
Nov 96	8.12½	7.98	8.05½	—0.01½	125,868
Jan 97	8.19½	8.05¼	8.13	—0.01¼	23,777
Mar 97	8.24	8.10	8.17½	—0.01¼	13,742
May 97	8.22½	8.10	8.16½	—0.00¾	12,476

Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 48,758
Tue's open int 94,611 off 101006

WHEAT (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	4.59	4.44	4.44	—0.17½	2,681
Dec 96	4.53½	4.37	4.37	—0.15¾	40,860
Mar 97	4.46	4.30¼	4.31	—0.14¼	10,979
May 97	4.23½	4.11	4.11	—0.14¾	692

Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 14,634
Tue's open int 63,530 off 542

Livestock

CATTLE (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Oct 96	72.95	72.50	72.72	+0.40	37,827
Dec 96	68.80	68.25	68.47	—0.05	27,576
Feb 97	65.67	65.27	65.37	—0.18	14,743
Apr 97	67.25	66.95	67.10	—0.07	6,203
Jun 97	65.70	64.90	64.90	—0.17	2,936
Aug 97	65.12	64.90	64.95	—0.15	2,961

Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 14,680
Tue's open int 92,331 off 670

FEEDER CATTLE (CMER) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	64.07	63.65	63.77	+0.12	2,069
Oct 96	64.55	63.92	64.32	+0.45	7,499
Nov 96	64.90	64.50	64.77	+0.45	2,647
Jan 97	64.90	64.65	64.90	+0.38	1,594
Mar 97	64.25	63.90	64.15	+0.25	975
Apr 97	64.40	64.00	64.40	+0.40	643

Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 1,483
Tue's open int 16,037 off 314

HOGS-Live(2/97 Lean) (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Oct 96	54.95	54.15	54.87	+0.55	10,359
Dec 96	56.00	55.17	55.95	+0.30	12,172
Feb 97	76.00	75.45	75.90	+0.10	4,319
Apr 97	73.20	72.72	73.05	—0.02	1,704
Jun 97	78.20	77.75	78.20		1,637
Jul 97	75.95	75.50	75.90	—0.10	368

Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 9,457
Tue's open int 30,847 off 401

PORK BELLIES (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Feb 97	77.55	75.60	77.55	+2.00	4,678
Mar 97	77.42	75.70	77.62	+2.00	938
May 97	79.00	74.75	78.50	+1.35	316
Jul 97	79.40	77.40	77.70		80
Aug 97	77.80	76.50	76.50	—0.50	34

Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 2,398
Tue's open int 6,036 off 56

Food

COCOA (NCSE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	1339	1339	1322	—11	111
Dec 96	1358	1342	1343	—11	32,565
Mar 97	1388	1376	1379	—6	16,977
May 97	1399	1398	1398	—6	8,140
Jul 97	1419	1414	1414	—7	5,993

Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 2,146
Tue's open int 78,227 up 194

COFFEE C (NCSE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	122.25	117.00	117.15	—4.70	486
Dec 96	111.50	106.50	106.90	—4.40	16,949
Mar 97	107.50	103.00	103.40	—3.60	5,866
May 97	107.50	103.10	103.50	—3.50	1,790

Est sales N.A. Tue's. sales 5,186
Tue's open int 25,881 up 251

SUGAR-WORLD 11 (NCSE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Oct 96	12.12	11.94	11.96	—0.09	66,134
Mar 97	11.76	11.63	11.66	—0.07	57,514
May 97	11.55	11.44	11.47	—0.04	19,358
Jul 97	11.20	11.11	11.11	—0.02	13,747

Est sales N.A. Tue's. sales 18,980
Tue's open int 167,566 up 487

ORANGE JUICE (NCTN) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Nov 96	107.90	105.25	106.00	—1.20	8,703
Jan 97	107.90	106.20	106.25	—0.90	5,516
Mar 97	109.70	108.75	109.00	—0.10	2,165
May 97	111.50	111.50	111.50	—0.40	554

Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 1,200
Tue's open int

Metals

GOLD (NCMX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Oct 96	384.50	383.40	384.00		9,731
Dec 96	387.70	386.20	386.80		99,670
Feb 97	390.20	388.80	389.20	—0.20	12,635
Apr 97	392.40	391.20	391.60	—0.20	6,856
Jun 97	395.50	394.90	395.00	+0.50	11,096
Dec 97	403.10	403.00	403.00	—0.20	10,781

Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 20,054
Tue's open int 186,183 off 5430

HI GRADE COPPER (NCMX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	90.80	88.20	88.40	—2.30	5,305
Oct 96	89.90	87.70	87.70	—2.70	2,023
Nov 96	89.70	89.00	89.00	—1.25	1,449
Dec 96	90.45	87.00	87.20	—2.80	24,469
Jan 97	88.50	86.50	86.50	—2.90	1,053
Feb 97	88.20	88.20	88.20	—0.70	808
Mar 97	88.30	86.00	86.25	—2.25	7,805
Apr 97	87.60	87.60	87.60	—0.60	466
May 97	88.10	87.10	87.10	—1.00	2,671

Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 4,204
Tue's open int 54,617 off 101

SILVER (NCMX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	510.0	505.0	506.0	—1.3	275
Dec 96	517.0	510.0	512.5	—1.8	61,715
Mar 97	524.0	518.5	521.0	—1.4	10,353
May 97	527.0	527.0	527.0	—0.6	6,107
Dec 97	546.5	546.5	546.5	—0.3	1,368

Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 10,508
Tue's open int 87,994 off 199

PLATINUM (NMER) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Oct 96	396.10	393.10	393.50	—2.30	18,275
Jan 97	398.50	395.40	396.00	—2.00	4,617
Apr 97	400.50	399.00	399.50	—1.20	4,543
Jul 97	402.00	402.00	402.00	—1.60	398

Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 1,393
Tue's open int

LONDON METALS (LME) Dollars per metric ton

	Close		Previous	
Aluminum (High Grade)				
Spot	1407.00	1408.00	1432.00	1433.00
Forward	1442.00	1443.00	1467½	1468.00
Copper Cathodes (High Grade)				
Spot	1925.00	1927.00	1944.00	1947.00
Forward	1912.00	1914.00	1932.00	1933.00
Lead				
Spot	809.00	810.00	815.00	816.00
Forward	813.00	814.00	817.00	818.00
Nickel				
Spot	7510.00	7520.00	7620.00	7630.00
Forward	7615.00	7620.00	7720.00	7725.00
Tin				
Spot	6140.00	6150.00	6185.00	6195.00
Forward	6195.00	6200.00	6240.00	6245.00
Zinc (Special High Grade)				
Spot	983.00	984.00	998.00	999.00
Forward	1010.00	1011.00	1025.00	1026.00

Financial

US T. BILLS (CMER) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	94.85	94.84	94.85		3,170
Dec 96	94.54	94.50	94.54		3,842
Mar 97	94.36	94.33	94.36		1,289

Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 3,391
Tue's open int 8,301 up 255

5 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	105-005	104-255	104-31	— 005	27,050
Dec 96	104-18	104-10	104-165	+ 005	141,376
Mar 97	104-06	104-05	104-06		2

Est. sales 65,000 Tue's. sales 61,142
Tue's open int 168,428 off 3237

10 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	106-14	106-02	106-10	— 01	52,252
Dec 96	105-28	105-16	105-24		244,508
Mar 97	105-15	105-11	105-15		2,848

Est. sales 105,000 Tue's. sales 126,776
Tue's open int 299,628 off 5827

US TREASURY BONDS (CBOT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	107-17	106-29	107-11	+ 05	71,887
Dec 96	107-00	106-12	106-25	+ 04	333,027
Mar 97	106-18	106-00	106-13	+ 04	17,033
Jun 97	106-04	105-24	105-31	+ 04	3,640

Est. sales 425,000 Tue's. sales 403,082
Tue's open int 425,984 off 19573

LONG GILT (LIFFE) £50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep96	107-11	107-04	107-08	Unch.	32,183
Dec96	106-22	106-12	106-17	Unch.	99,251
Mar97	N.T.	N.T.	105-27	Unch.	4

Est. sales: 33,487. Prev. sales: 27,995
Prev. open int.: 151,935 off 1,604

GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE) DM250,000 - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Dec96	97.11	96.78	97.06	+ 0.22	195,268
Mar97	96.00	96.00	96.08	+ 0.22	1,997

Est. sales: 136,365. Prev. sales: 133,370
Prev. open int.: 196,565 up 970

10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF) FF500,000 - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	124.24	123.88	124.22	+ 0.32	99,081
Dec 97	122.70	122.42	122.74	+ 0.32	[illegible]
Mar 97	122.60	122.38	122.64	+0.30	12,711
Jun 97	N.T.	N.T.	121.90	+0.32	88

Est. volume: 217,152 . Open int.: 216,022 off 3,626.

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIFFE) ITL 200 million - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Dec96	116.98	116.42	116.91	+ 0.40	59,895
Mar97	N.T.	N.T.	116.41	+ 0.40	0

Est. sales: 48,957. Prev. sales: 52,027
Prev. open int.: 59,895 up 350

EURODOLLARS (CMER) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	94.350	94.330	94.340	+10	320,396
Oct 96	94.180	94.150	94.170		7,481
Nov 96	94.040	94.020	94.040	+10	2,888
Dec 96	93.950	93.900	93.940		476,553
Mar 97	93.780	93.720	93.770		338,921
Jun 97	93.610	93.540	93.600		243,550
Mar 00	92.740	92.680	92.730	—10	36,237
Jun 00	92.670	92.620	92.670	—10	34,252

Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 421,814
Tue's open int 2,524,451 off 5996

BRITISH POUND (CMER) 62,500 pounds, $ per pound

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	1.5574	1.5536	1.5556	+6	36,155
Dec 96	1.5570	1.5532	1.5552	+6	33,558
Mar 97	1.5552	1.5552	1.5546	+8	45
Jun 97			1.5580	+10	

Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 29,213
Tue's open int 69,758 off 638185

CANADIAN DOLLAR (CMER) 100,000 dollars, $ per Cdn. dlr

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	.7294	.7289	.7294	—4	19,539
Dec 96	.7326	.7316	.7321	—4	27,972
Mar 97	.7350	.7345	.7347	—4	622
Jun 97			.7366	—4	601

Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 10,874
Tue's open int 48,902 off 1758

GERMAN MARK (CMER) 125,000 marks, $ per mark

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	.6641	.6602	.6626	+7	40,607
Dec 96	.6682	.6648	.6667	+7	37,958
Mar 97	.6727	.6712	.6715	+7	1,111
Jun 97			.6763	+7	111

Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 55,644
Tue's open int 79,787 up 1530

JAPANESE YEN (CMER) 12.5 million yen, $ per 100 yen

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	.009107	.009063	.009078	—36	45,636
Dec 96	.009236	.009183	.009196	—37	35,952
Mar 97	.009332	.009320	.009322	—36	782

Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 69,487
Tue's open int 102,589 up 11034

SWISS FRANC (CMER) 125,000 francs, $ per franc

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	.8134	.8072	.8104	+11	23,354
Dec 96	.8202	.8150	.8175	+12	25,994
Mar 97	.8270	.8248	.8252	+12	858

Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 45,253
Tue's open int 50,221 up 4810

3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) £500,000 - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep96	94.18	94.16	94.17	— 0.01	63,287
Dec96	94.18	94.16	94.18	— 0.01	110,987
Mar97	94.00	93.97	94.00	Unch.	83,969
Jun97	93.66	93.62	93.66	+ 0.01	70,332
Sep97	93.31	93.26	93.30	Unch.	40,130
Dec97	93.00	92.95	92.99	Unch.	38,915
Mar98	92.74	92.69	92.74	+ 0.01	23,399
Jun98	92.54	92.50	92.54	+ 0.01	17,085
Sep98	92.37	92.34	92.37	+ 0.01	10,348
Dec98	92.23	92.21	92.23	Unch.	12,009
Mar99	92.12	92.10	92.12	Unch.	5,293
Jun99	92.01	91.99	92.01	Unch.	3,489

Est. sales: 36,660. Prev. sales: 48,237
Prev. open int.: 470,543 up 501

3-MONTH EUROMARK (LIFFE) DM1 million - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep96	96.87	96.84	96.87	+ 0.03	153,953
Dec96	96.78	96.74	96.77	+ 0.01	221,453
Mar97	96.63	96.59	96.62	+ 0.01	207,793
Jun97	96.43	96.37	96.41	+ 0.01	153,751
Sep97	96.15	96.09	96.13	+ 0.01	118,193
Dec97	95.83	95.75	95.81	+ 0.02	78,643
Mar98	95.50	95.43	95.48	+ 0.02	50,228
Jun98	95.17	95.10	95.15	+ 0.03	34,338
Sep98	94.84	94.78	94.84	+ 0.04	24,936
Dec98	94.55	94.49	94.54	+ 0.06	24,083
Mar99	94.26	94.20	94.26	+ 0.05	21,074
Jun99	93.96	93.94	93.98	+ 0.05	12,714

Est. sales: 104,271. Prev. sales: 139,751
Prev. open int.: 1,103,359 up 1,279

3-MONTH PIBOR (MATIF) FF5 million - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	96.16	96.11	96.15	+0.02	40,349
Dec 96	96.03	95.96	96.00	+0.01	55,885
Mar 97	96.03	95.96	96.00	+0.01	38,252
Jun 97	95.90	95.85	95.88	+0.00	23,258
Sep 97	95.71	95.69	95.70	+0.00	15,956
Dec 97	95.50	95.48	95.49	+0.00	10,395
Mar 98	95.29	95.26	95.26	—0.01	9,440
Jun 98	95.04	95.01	95.02	+0.00	5,993
Sep 98	94.79	94.76	94.77	+0.01	4,425
Dec 98	94.53	94.50	94.52	+0.01	4,936
Mar 99	94.26	94.26	94.26	+0.01	8,353
Jun 99	94.00	94.00	94.00	+0.02	1,990

Est. volume: 53,620. Open int.: 219,232 up 2,183.

3-MONTH EUROLIRA (LIFFE) ITL 1 million - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep96	91.58	91.51	91.58	+ 0.06	34,718
Dec96	92.01	91.95	91.98	+ 0.01	52,849
Mar97	92.30	92.24	92.29	+ 0.02	24,807
Jun97	92.43	92.36	92.40	+ 0.03	21,363
Sep97	92.37	92.32	92.37	+ 0.01	10,446
Dec97	92.28	92.25	92.27	+ 0.02	5,853

Est. sales: 38,888. Prev. sales: 47,343
Prev. open int.: 131,438 off 64

Industrials

COTTON 2 (NCTN) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Oct 96	74.90	74.90	74.90	+3.00	5,414
Dec 96	76.00	76.00	76.07	+3.00	29,586
Mar 97	77.25	77.15	77.25	+3.00	8,412
May 97	78.12	77.95	78.12	+3.00	6,559
Jul 97	78.70	78.65	78.70	+3.00	4,685
Oct 97	78.60	78.20	78.20	+1.60	1,000

Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 7,500
Tue's open int

HEATING OIL (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Oct 96	68.60	66.15	68.05	+1.38	38,567
Nov 96	68.55	66.55	68.10	+1.45	21,322
Dec 96	67.90	66.30	67.70	+1.30	28,083
Jan 97	66.75	65.65	66.50	+1.00	17,360
Feb 97	64.85	64.00	64.50	+0.90	8,353
Mar 97	61.85	61.40	61.40	+0.70	4,817
Apr 97	58.90	58.30	58.30	+0.60	2,734
May 97	56.50	56.15	56.50	+1.00	2,051
Jun 97	55.25	54.95	55.85	+0.60	2,521
Jul 97	54.70	54.55	54.70	+0.65	1,855

Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 28,236
Tue's open int 132,923 up 224

LIGHT SWEET CRUDE (NMER) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Oct 96	24.98	24.08	24.70	+0.58	70,397
Nov 96	24.25	23.46	24.03	+0.56	52,001
Dec 96	23.60	22.86	23.32	+0.50	35,690
Jan 97	22.85	22.25	22.67	+0.45	33,496
Feb 97	22.27	21.82	22.12	+0.40	24,520
Mar 97	21.70	21.35	21.51	+0.26	15,384
Apr 97	21.30	20.95	21.12	+0.27	13,116
May 97	20.85	20.46	20.70	+0.24	8,412
Jun 97	20.50	20.10	20.33	+0.20	25,448
Jul 97	20.15	19.81	20.13	+0.24	9,097
Aug 97	19.95	19.53	19.77	+0.11	5,774
Sep 97	19.65	19.25	19.65	+0.22	6,649
Oct 97	19.50	19.25	19.45	+0.25	7,382

Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 93,743
Tue's open int 401,072 up 13220

NATURAL GAS (NMER) 10,000 mm btu's, $ per mm btu

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Oct 96	1.850	1.780	1.806	+15	32,969
Nov 96	2.080	2.000	2.030	—10	20,681
Dec 96	2.255	2.177	2.210	+14	17,956
Jan 97	2.295	2.225	2.260	+4	14,405
Feb 97	2.230	2.175	2.180	—6	8,350
Mar 97	2.120	2.080	2.080	—10	6,457
Apr 97	2.010	1.990	1.990	—10	4,402
May 97	1.975	1.945	1.945	—20	3,885
Jun 97	1.940	1.920	1.920	—15	3,548
Jul 97	1.935	1.915	1.915	—20	2,951
Aug 97	1.940	1.920	1.920	—15	2,898

Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 33,486
Tue's open int 141,226 up 2633

UNLEADED GASOLINE (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Oct 96	66.70	64.85	65.80	+0.95	27,829
Nov 96	65.30	63.70	64.60	+0.91	9,530
Dec 96	64.00	63.20	63.50	+0.91	5,774
Jan 97	63.00	62.10	62.60	+0.88	5,737
Feb 97	61.70	61.40	61.70	+0.73	1,779
Mar 97	62.00	62.00	62.00	+0.73	1,088

Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 18,178
Tue's open int 54,075 off 289

GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton - lots of 100 tons

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	226.00	220.00	221.75	—3.75	6,906
Oct 96	218.75	212.75	216.50	—5.00	22,763
Nov 96	212.00	207.00	210.75	—5.00	12,760
Dec 96	206.25	201.50	204.75	—4.75	16,990
Jan 97	201.00	196.00	199.25	—4.25	7,459
Feb 97	193.00	189.00	192.50	—3.75	1,686
Mar 97	187.00	183.50	185.75	—3.25	2,781
Apr 97	180.50	178.50	179.50	—3.00	3,412
May 97	N.T.	N.T.	175.25	—3.00	1,187
Jun 97	N.T.	N.T.	171.50	—3.00	3,550
Jul 97	170.00	170.00	170.75	—3.00	74
Aug 97	171.00	165.50	170.25	—3.00	91

Est. sales: 26,400. Open int.:80,417 off 253

BRENT OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel - lots of 1,000 barrels

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Oct 96	23.82	23.04	23.58	+0.70	35,780
Nov 96	23.05	22.37	22.87	+0.60	60,490
Dec 96	22.25	21.74	22.17	+0.52	28,627
Jan 97	21.65	21.14	21.49	+0.46	17,993
Feb 97	21.02	20.58	20.84	+0.36	8,651
Mar 97	20.44	20.05	20.27	+0.32	7,700
Apr 97	19.92	19.60	19.79	+0.32	4,686
May 97	19.40	19.21	19.36	+0.26	1,759
June 97	19.10	19.00	18.98	+0.22	4,727
July 97	N.T.	N.T.	18.65	+0.19	890
Aug 97	N.T.	N.T.	18.37	+0.16	425

Est. sales: 54,721 . Open int.:171,828 off 671

Stock Indexes

S&P COMP. INDEX (CMER) 500 x index

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	668.50	661.70	667.25	+2.15	134,700
Dec 96	674.50	667.65	673.00	+1.85	73,679
Mar 97	680.80	674.70	680.60	+3.10	2,761
Jun 97	687.10	681.50	685.00	+1.85	1,256

Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 113,431
Tue's open int 212,396 up 1970

FTSE 100 (LIFFE) £25 per index point

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep96	3924.0	3923.0	3909.5	— 10.5	45,361
Dec96	3948.0	3948.0	3933.0	— 12.0	18,058
Mar97	N.T	N.T	3943.5	— 11.5	360

Est. sales: 28,145. Prev. sales: 23,226
Prev. open int.: 63,779 off 1,139

CAC 40 (MATIF) FF200 per index point

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	2047.5	2031.0	2045.0	— 2.00	27,923
Oct 96	2050.5	2038.0	2050.0	— 2.00	5,460
Dec 96	2063.0	2050.0	2061.5	— 2.00	7,773
Mar 97	N.T.	N.T.	2079.5	— 2.00	4,487
Sep 97	2056.5	2056.5	2059.5	— 2.50	5,120
Mar 98	N.T.	N.T.	2102.2	— 2.50	2,375

Est. volume: 13,915. Open int.: 53,138 up 39.

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,503.70	1,504.40
Reuters	1,937.20	1,938.20
D.J. Futures	149.11	150.20
CRB	247.25	248.21

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Nordbanken Plans A Share Buyback To Trim State's Stake

Bloomberg Business News

STOCKHOLM — Nordbanken AB said Wednesday it wanted to buy back 5 billion kronor ($747.4 million) of its shares, or between 15 percent and 18 percent of the total outstanding, to reduce the government's holding and try to lift its stock price before possible acquisitions.

The government is committed to selling as many of its shares as possible. It currently holds a 65.5 percent stake, and, because the offer is designed to be more favorable for the Swedish state than for other shareholders, it is expected to reduce the state's stake to at least 58 percent, Nordbanken said.

"This was a smart move by Nordbanken," said Olaf Conrad, an analyst at Morgan Stanley & Co. "The bank was overly capitalized."

Nordbanken's shares were suspended before the announcement. They soared as much as 12 percent when trading resumed and ended at 148.50 kronor, up 13, or nearly 10 percent.

The bank said it was buying back shares because its current shareholders' equity was greater than what the bank needed or would need in the next few years.

"We have long contended that Nordbanken should not have more capital than what is required to develop our operations profitably," its chief executive, Hans Dalborg, said.

He said the share buyback should lift the share price and help the company's chances of participating in the "ongoing transformation of the Swedish finance industry."

Analysts have identified Nordbanken, which is Sweden's fourth-largest bank in terms of assets, as one of several likely bidders for Stadshypotek AB, Sweden's biggest mortgage bank. A takeover bid could come in conjunction with the state's sale of its 34 percent stake in Stadshypotek, the timing of which has not yet been decided, analysts said.

In the buyback, Nordbanken said it would pay a 3 percent discount from the stock's market price in the Sept. 23 to Oct. 11 subscription period, as long as the price was between 135 kronor and 150 kronor a share.

"At such a price, redemption is presently more favorable for the government than a sale on the market," Nordbanken said. "Concurrently, it can generally be more advantageous for the other shareholders not to utilize the redemption offer."

The buyback would reduce the number of Nordbanken shares outstanding to between 176.5 million and 182.7 million from 215 million.

Nordbanken's shares were returned to the Stockholm exchange in November 1995 after the state sold a 34.5 percent stake. The state, which took over Nordbanken when it bailed out the company during a financial crisis in 1992, has said it plans to sell the rest of its stake as market conditions permit.

Reuters to Pay Out $950 Million Profit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Reuters Holdings PLC said Wednesday it would pay its shareholders an extra dividend of £613 million ($950 million) over three years, handing out a cash surplus that developed as profit grew faster than required to fund future growth.

The financial information services company's shares closed up 1 percent, to close at 764 pence, on the news.

Under the plan, Reuters will issue ordinary shareholders one special dividend share, plus 19 new common shares; in exchange for every 20 shares they now own. Holders of American depositary receipts will receive 19 new American depositary receipts, plus one special dividend share, for every 20 ADRs.

Holders of the new dividend shares will then receive six equal cash payouts over the next three years, totaling 750 pence per special dividend share, in six installments of 125 pence.

Reuters said the special dividend issue was "not expected to have any significant impact on earnings per share."

The capital consolidation will result in a 5 percent reduction in the number of ordinary shares in issue, Reuters said. Trading in the special shares will begin on Oct. 10.

(Bloomberg, AP, Reuters)

Publicis on Buying Spree

By Stuart Elliott
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Two European agency companies, one based in France and the other in Britain, are expanding further in North America in separate deals that exemplify the growing globalization of the advertising industry.

Publicis SA in Paris announced Wednesday an agreement to acquire a controlling interest in BCP, the seventh-largest agency in Canada with billings estimated at $181 million.

The acquisition is the third for Publicis in less than a month.

Meanwhile, Aegis Group PLC in London, which owns Europe's largest media-services agency, Carat, said that it had agreed to acquire, subject to a final contract, Media Buying Services International, an independent New York shop that handles media accounts with billings estimated at $160 million.

Both purchases indicate how agencies are continuing to expand internationally to meet demands of multinational marketers.

Seth Goldschlager, a spokesman for Publicis in Paris, said the acquisition of BCP would give Publicis "a more direct ability to manage global accounts." He declined to disclose the financial terms of the agreement.

Publicis intends to acquire 70 percent of BCP, Mr. Goldschlager said, while Yves Gougoux, president and chief executive, will retain a 30 percent stake in what will be renamed Publicis-BCP. Accounts handled by BCP, which was founded in 1963, include the Canadian Tourism Commission, Pfizer Canada and Procter & Gamble Co.

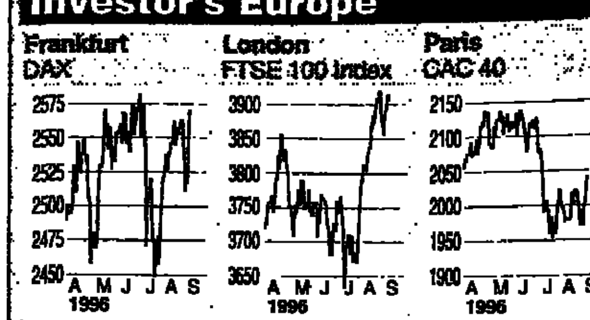
BCP is the first Canadian acquisition by Publicis, which in the United States owns Publicis/Bloom in Dallas and New York. Publicis recently acquired stakes in Mexican and Brazilian units.

Mr. Goldschlager said BCP would offer "a solid launching pad" for expansion in North America.

The deal-making by Maurice Levy, chairman of Publicis, is meant to signal to True North Communications Inc. of Chicago, an agency with which Publicis had an extensive cooperative agreement until the link was downgraded in February, that he will press on with ambitious worldwide expansion plans whether True North participates or not. Publicis and True North remain partners in Publicis FCB Europe, a joint-venture European agency network covering 31 countries.

In June, members of the True North board formed a committee charged with settling a rancorous, two-year dispute that had led to the cancellation of the more extensive agreement. That came after on-again, off-again negotiations between Mr. Levy and Bruce Mason, chairman of True North.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	EOE	562.07	562.26	-0.03
Brussels	Stock Exchange	9,645.54	9,647.72	-0.02
Frankfurt	DAX	2,566.80	2,570.95	-0.16
Copenhagen	Stock Market	426.83	427.73	-0.21
Helsinki	HEX General	2,102.17	2,122.97	-0.98
Oslo	OBX	456.95	459.77	-0.61
London	FTSE 100	3,905.61	3,916.10	-0.27
Madrid	Stock Exchange	351.95	352.14	-0.05
Milan	MIBTEL	9,403.00	9,485.00	-0.86
Paris	CAC 40	2,038.06	2,042.12	-0.20
Stockholm	SX 16	2,122.52	2,129.63	-0.33
Vienna	ATX	1,033.67	1,036.02	-0.23
Zurich	SPI	2,356.47	2,366.93	-0.44

Source: Telekurs — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• **Prudential Corp.** beat analysts' forecasts with an 8 percent rise in first-half profit, to £421 million ($655.3 million). Peter Davis, chairman of the insurer and asset manager, said an upturn in the British economy had customers "more willing to make commitments."

• **Britain**'s unemployment rate fell to 7.5 percent of the work force in August from 7.6 percent in July, the lowest level since March 1991. The number of people out of work fell 15,600, to 2.11 million.

• **The Ifo Institute for Economic Research** in Munich said a majority of 450 corporate and institutional economists it polled expected interest-rate increases in the second half of 1996 as economies grow. It said most analysts polled in Germany, Britain, Denmark and the Netherlands predicted short-term rates would rise.

• **Kvaerner AS** said it increased its stake in **Vyborg Shipyard JSC** of Russia to 75 percent from 42 percent, bringing the Norwegian shipbuilding and construction company's total outlay to 50 million kroner ($7.8 million).

• **Canal Plus SA**, and its new subsidiary **Nethold NV**, signed an agreement with **DirectTV**, a subsidiary of **General Motor's Corp.'s Hughes Electronics Corp.** and with **Grupo Prisa** of Spain and **Cisneros Group** of Venezuela to offer digital television in Spain, according to the French business newspaper Les Echos. The deal would allow the American companies to obtain a presence in Spain and the European companies to break into the South American market, the paper quoted Michel Thoulouze of Canal Plus as saying.

• **NMB-Heller Holding NV**, a factoring joint venture between **ING Bank** and **Fuji Bank's Heller International**, said it acquired **TI-Heller Ltd.**, Britain's largest independent factoring company. Heller International transferred its shares in TI-Heller to the joint venture. The unit, which has annual revenue of about 5 billion guilders ($2.96 billion), will be renamed **ING-Heller Ltd.**

AFX, AFP, Reuters, AP

Renault Sees Losses and Job Cuts

Agence France-Presse

PARIS — Renault SA is heading for losses this year and plans to shed jobs next year by speeding up a cost-cutting plan, which was approved in March, Louis Schweitzer, president, said Wednesday.

A loss was the most likely outcome under current forecasts of the market, he told the Le Monde newspaper. On Tuesday, the French carmaker said first-half net profit dropped 89 percent to 158 million francs. It also reported an operating loss of 911 million francs in the car division. Renault, which was recently partly privatized, said that efforts to cut costs had to be accelerated. "It is clear that in 1997 there will be more job cuts," Mr. Schweitzer said.

The company said it hoped that by the end of the year it would hold 10 percent of the European market for cars with the help of new models that would be presented at the Paris motor show in October and also through a sales push.

But unlike the head of Peugeot-Citroen SA, Mr. Schweitzer said he was opposed to an extension of a plan for government subsidies for the replacement of old cars with new ones. "State aid is a temporary stimulus and the effect wears off with time," he said.

He said the car division's performance would improve, "but not enough, because the two positive elements — cost reduction and a renewed range of models — will not compensate for the effects of the price war."

Deutsche Bank to Shore Up Funds

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — Deutsche Bank AG said Wednesday it would buy shares of three funds in its Morgan Grenfell Asset Management unit, if those funds run out of cash, to pay investors who want to sell their holdings.

Deutsche Bank, which last week spent £180 million ($279.9 million) to buy up questionable unlisted securities in the funds, said it was committed to propping up the share price of the funds for as much as three months.

As of Tuesday, about £254 million had been withdrawn from the MG European Growth Trust, The MG Europa Fund and the MG European Capital Growth Fund. Deutsche Bank said the funds had about £300 million in cash to pay off redemptions.

A Deutsche Bank spokesman said that redemptions had slowed in the past two days and that the funds actually had some buyers on Tuesday. He said there was no way to tell how much more Deutsche Bank would have to pay.

"It's not a specific sum," said James Murray, spokesman. "The effect will be to put more cash into the funds."

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Wednesday, Sept. 11
Prices in local currencies.
Telekurs

Amsterdam
EOE Index: 562.07 Previous: 562.26

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABN-AMRO	92.50	91.30	91.80	92
Aegon	84.90	83.50	84	84.50
Ahold	94.80	94	94.40	94.40
Akzo Nobel	193.80	191.50	192.90	191.20
Bols Wess cva	27.30	26.20	26.80	26.20
CSM cva	81.80	81.80	81.80	81.70
Dordtsche Pet	282.70	280.50	281.70	281.50
DSM	163.20	158.50	160.50	157.90
Elsevier	27.60	27.30	27.30	27.30
Fortis Amev	50.70	49.60	50.30	50.20
G-Broc cva	52.60	52.10	52.10	52.20
Hagemeyer	129.50	127.90	128	129
Heineken	364	358.70	359.40	362.90
Hoogovens	62.70	61.50	62	61.40
Hunt Douglas	119	117	119	118
ING Group	52.60	51.20	51.50	52.20
KLM	45.80	44.90	45.20	45.70
KNP BT	39.50	39.10	39.20	39.20
KPN	59.70	58.90	59.40	59
Nedlloyd Gp	46.20	44.90	45.60	47
Nutricia	227	225.10	226	226.30
Oce Grinten	176.40	174.20	175.20	173.80
Pakhoed	47.20	46	46.20	46.20
Philips Elec	57.10	55.30	56.20	55.50
Polygram	95	92.80	94	92.80
Randstad Hdg	126	123.50	124	123.30
Robeco	126.40	125.40	125.40	124.50
Rodamco	47.50	47.30	47.50	47.50
Rolinco	134.70	134.70	134.70	134.40
Rorento	98.80	98.50	98.50	98.50
Royal Dutch	260.80	258.80	260.70	259.50
Stork	50.20	49.50	50	49.70
Unilever cva	254.50	252.30	254.20	253.70
VNU	30.30	29.80	30.30	30.10
Wolters Kl cva	212	209.10	209.40	211.60

Bangkok
SET Index: 996.16 Previous: 982.03

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adv Info Svc	308	298	300	304
Bangkok Bk F	312	300	300	300
Krung Thai Bk	101	98.50	100	98.50
PTT Explor	330	322	324	322
Siam Cement F	884	876	880	860
Telecomasia	44.75	42.25	44	42.50
Thai Airways	48	46.50	48	46.50
Thai Farm Bk F	246	240	246	240
Thai Teleph	39.75	38.75	39.50	39
Utd Comm	220	214	218	214

Bombay
Tuesday, Sept. 10
Sensitive Index: 3424.83 Previous: 3448.29

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Assoc Cement	2103.50	2025	2046.50	2118.75
Grasim Ind	440	426.25	437	433
Hindalco Ind	688	678.25	681	691.75
Indust Lever	821	812	816.50	822.25
Indian Hotels	770	761.25	767	767.75
ITC	295.75	293	295.75	297
Larsen Toubro	248	246.50	248	249
Reliance Ind	207.25	204.75	207	208.50
Tata Eng Loco	482.50	472	475.75	485
Tata Iron St	188	184.75	187.25	190.75

Brussels
Stock Exchange Index: 9645.54 Previous: 9647.72

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Arbed	3600	3465	3540	3450
Barco Ind	5450	5390	5410	5410
BBL	6000	5950	6000	5960
Bekaert	23200	23050	23200	23200
CBR	2320	2310	2315	2315
CMB	2490	2475	2475	2495
Cockerill	133	131	132	133
Colruyt	11950	11800	11900	11900
Delhaize Lion	1675	1665	1665	1665
Electrabel	6890	6870	6870	6880
Electrafina	2830	2790	2820	2820
Fortis AG	4400	4370	4385	4380
GIB	1332	1326	1330	1332
GBL	3910	3885	3900	3880
Gen Banque	11300	11175	11175	11325
Glaverbel	3250	3220	3240	3230
Kredietbank	10000	9870	9980	9890
Mosane	2300	2300	2300	2305
Petrofina	9930	9850	9930	9900
Powerfin	4760	4730	4730	4750
Recticel	280	280	280	280
Royale Belge	6050	5980	5990	6060
Soc Gen Belg	2495	2480	2495	2490
Solvay	18050	17950	17975	18000
Tessenderlo	11350	11100	11175	11050
Tractebel	14000	13825	13925	13950
UCB	60000	59850	59850	60000
Union Miniere	2365	2350	2360	2355

Copenhagen
Stock Index: 426.83 Previous: 427.73

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Carlsberg B	356	349	353	357
Danisco	325	318.40	323	325
Den Danske Bk	430	423	424	427
D/S Svendbrg A	200000	200000	200000	201000
D/S 1912 A	140000	138583	139000	139500
East Asiatic Co	127	123	125	126
FLS Ind B	755	745	755	755
ISS Intl Svc B	155	153	154	154
Novo Nordisk B	901	885	885	900
Radiometer B	365	340	345	358.66
Sophus Ber B	700	696	698	699
Tele Danmk B	282	275	276	281
Unidanmark A	272	267	270	267

Frankfurt
DAX: 2566.80 Previous: 2570.95

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMB	1105	1105	1105	1120
AEG	156	156	156	156
Allianz Hdg	2652	2635	2641	2660
Altana	1141	1133	1135	1139
Badenwerk	560	560	560	560
BASF	45.35	45	45	45.28
Bayer Hypo Bk	41.98	41.60	41.60	42.84
Bay.Vereinsbank	49.55	49.40	49.42	49.85
Bayer	54.73	54.34	54.37	53.93
Berliner Kraft	418	417.50	418	418
BHF Bank	40.30	40.20	40.27	40.22
BMW	870	857	868	869
CKAG Colonia	123.30	122	123	128
Commerzbank	343	341.50	343	343.90
Daimler Benz	81.43	81.08	81.35	81.15
Degussa	526	523	526	524
Deutsche Bank	71.45	71.17	71.25	71.50
Dresdner Bank	40.88	40.70	40.71	40.88
Heidelbg Zmt	108	104.80	107.20	104.80
Henkel	61.50	61.10	61.15	61.30
Hochtief	74.20	72.70	73.28	74.05
Hoechst	53.40	53.10	53.20	53
Holzmann Ph.	358	337	342	333
Karstadt	535	525	533.50	526
Linde	956	945	953	948
Lufthansa ord	210.70	209	210	210
MAN	384.50	381.50	384.20	381.30
Mannesmann	546.50	544.50	544.50	547.50
Metro	138.70	138	138.20	138.80
Muench Rueck	3455	3440	3450	3440
Preussag	359.25	355.50	355.50	358
PWA	210	203	203	211.50
RWE	54.30	54	54.13	54.70
SAP pfd	250	246	247.50	248.80
Schering	111	110.50	110.50	109.45
Schmalb Lub	294	290	294	287
Siemens	77.58	76.80	77.34	77.60
Suedzucker	740	740	740	745
Thyssen	277.90	274.90	277	275.20
Veba	78.35	77.95	78.28	78.45
VEW	464	463	464	460
Viag	551	546	551	552.50
Volkswagen	565.20	562.25	562.75	561.38
Wella	876	873	873	873

Helsinki
HEX General Index: 2102.17 Previous: 2122.97

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cultor 1	221	219	221	219
Enso R	37.30	36.30	36.50	37.30
Huhtamaki IF	170	170	170	170
Kesko	73.90	72.50	73	73.50
Kone BF	543	536	540	545
Merita A	9.79	9.65	9.75	9.65
Metra BF	240	236	239	237
Metso-Serla B	33	32.30	32.50	33
Nokia Prf F	187.50	182	187	191
Outokumpu A	81	79.90	81	80.60
Rautaruukki	39.50	38.60	39.50	39.20
Stockmann A	260	260	260	260
UPM-Kymme	101	98.50	98.70	101
Valmet A	75.10	74.50	75	75

Hong Kong
Hang Seng: 11226.36 Previous: 11223.62

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amoy Props	8.85	8.75	8.85	8.70
Bk East Asia	27.75	27.50	27.65	27.65
Cathay Pacific	12.95	12.70	12.80	12.75
Cheung Kong	55.75	55	55	55.75
China Light	33.70	33	33.70	32.90
Chin Estates	7.05	7	7	7
Citic Pacific	33.80	33.40	33.60	33.50
Cons Elec Pwr	15.35	14.85	15.30	14.85
Dao Heng Bk	29.70	29.60	29.70	29.70
First Pacific	11.85	11.65	11.80	11.65
Great Eagle	22.30	21.95	22.15	22
Guangdong Inv	5.65	5.55	5.60	5.60
Gusco Group	36.40	36	36.20	36.10
Hang Lung	14.50	14.40	14.45	14.45
Hang Seng Bk	80	79.75	80	80
Henderson Inv	8.25	8.10	8.15	8.15
Henderson Ld	62	60.75	61	61.75
HKR Intl	9.90	9.85	9.85	9.90
HK Aircraft	19.25	19.15	19.15	19.20
HK China Gas	12.85	12.75	12.80	12.80
HK Electric	23.70	23.50	23.55	23.70
HK Shang Hils	13.45	13.35	13.35	13.35
HK Telecomm	12.85	12.75	12.85	12.80
Hopewell Hdgs	4.23	4.15	4.18	4.18
HSBC Hdgs	135.50	134	134.50	134.50
Hutchison Wh	48.30	48	48.30	48.20
Hysan Dev	23.50	23.30	23.40	23.40
Johnson El 500	17.05	17	17	17
Miramar Hotel	14.75	14.65	14.65	14.60
Natl Mutual	6.35	6.25	6.25	6.35
New World	38.30	37.90	38.20	38.10
Oriental Press	3.90	3.85	3.85	3.88
Shangri-La	10	9.95	9.95	9.95
SHK Props	76.50	75.75	76.25	76.25
Shun Tak Hdgs	4.50	4.45	4.45	4.43
Sino Land Co.	7.95	7.85	7.90	7.95
Sth China Post	5.50	5.40	5.50	5.45
Swire Pac A	68.75	67	68.25	67.50
Tsim Sha Tsui	9.90	9.85	9.85	9.95
TV Broadcasts	28.35	28.20	28.35	28.95
Wharf Hdgs	29.95	29.80	29.95	29.95
Wheelock	15.80	15.50	15.75	15.65

Jakarta
Composite Index: 542.72 Previous: 545.11

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Astra Intl	2425	2400	2400	2400
Barito Pacific	1400	1400	1400	1425
Gudang Garm	8950	8925	8950	8925
Indah Kiat	1850	1825	1825	1850
Indocement	3550	3550	3550	3575
Indofood	4425	4375	4400	4450
Indorayon	2025	2000	2025	2025
Indosat	7325	7300	7325	7350
Kalbe Farma	4500	4425	4500	4425
Sampoerna	22200	22125	22125	22200

Johannesburg
All Market: 6788.82 Previous: 6789.18

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AngloAm-Corp	274	271	271.50	275
AngloAm Gold	400	398	399	400
AngloAm Ind	165.50	164	165.50	165
Barlow	43	42.85	42.85	43
C.G. Smith	23	22.60	23	23
De Beers	138.75	138	138.50	139
Driefontein	55.25	54	55	54.25
Freegold	47.25	46.50	47	46.25
Fst Natl Bk	27.55	27.35	27.35	27.55
Gencor	16.60	16.30	16.55	16.30
GFSA	134	134	134	135
Iscor	3.05	2.99	3.03	3.04
Johnnies Ind	56	55.75	56	56.50
Kloof Gold	42.25	41.25	41.60	41
Liberty Life	138	136.25	138	136
Minorco	102	101.25	101.25	101.25
Nedcor	61.50	60.75	61	61.50
Rembrandt Gp	39.75	39.30	39.75	39.70
Richemont	69.50	68.50	68.50	70
Rust Platinum	74.25	73.50	74.25	74
SA Breweries	124.25	123.25	124.25	124.25
Sappi	41	40.50	40.85	41.70
Sasol	51.25	50.75	50.75	51.50
SBIC	173	171.75	172.75	171.75
Tiger Oats	60.25	60.25	60.25	59.25

Kuala Lumpur
Composite: 1109.94 Previous: 1111.75

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Genting	17.90	17.70	17.80	17.90
Hicom Hldgs	6.90	6.80	6.90	6.85
Mal Banking	23.90	23.80	23.90	24
Mal Intl Ship F	7.35	7.30	7.35	7.35
Public Bank F	4.82	4.78	4.78	4.84
Resorts World	13.90	13.70	13.80	13.60
Sime Darby	8.20	8.15	8.15	8.25
Telekom Mal	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.60
Tenaga	9	8.75	8.80	9
Utd Engineers	17.90	17.70	17.70	17.90

London
FT-SE 100: 3905.61 Previous: 3916.10

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abbey Natl	6.08	5.92	6.02	5.96
Allied Domecq	4.64	4.58	4.62	4.63
Anglian Water	5.73	5.63	5.63	5.72
Arjo Wiggins	1.83	1.80	1.80	1.81
Asda Group	1.10	1.07	1.09	1.10
Assoc Br Foods	4.10	4.06	4.08	4.07
BAA	4.82	4.66	4.70	4.86
Barclays	9.51	9.28	9.48	9.31
Bass	7.97	7.90	7.92	7.96
BAT Ind	4.48	4.31	4.35	4.41
Bank Scotland	2.57	2.53	2.56	2.55
BICC	3.31	3.27	3.28	3.26
Blue Circle	3.90	3.82	3.84	3.91
BOC Group	8.57	8.50	8.53	8.54
Boots	6.46	6.34	6.43	6.46
Bowater	4.10	3.96	4	4.02
BPB Ind	3.89	3.77	3.84	3.88
Brit Aerosp	10.21	10.10	10.14	10.20
Brit Airways	5.20	5.12	5.15	5.19
Brit Gas	2.03	1.98	1.99	2.01
Brit Petm	6.63	6.32	6.34	6.37
Brit Steel	1.91	1.87	1.89	1.95
Brit Telecom	3.71	3.67	3.70	3.72
BTR	2.68	2.65	2.66	2.66
Burmah Cast	11.15	11.03	11.10	11.05
Cable Wireless	4.37	4.28	4.33	4.30
Cadbury Schw	5.18	5.07	5.09	5.15
Caradon	2.25	2.17	2.20	2.25
Carlton Comm	4.72	4.65	4.69	4.71
Coats Viyella	1.69	1.63	1.64	1.62
Comml Union	6.01	5.95	5.95	6.04
Courtaulds	4.50	4.44	4.49	4.44
De La Rue	6.37	6.20	6.20	6.29
EMI Group	14.22	13.80	13.85	13.95
Eng China Cl	2.39	2.31	2.32	2.39
Enterprise Oil	5.24	5.11	5.24	5.15
Fam Colonial	1.59	1.57	1.57	1.58
Genl Accident	6.45	6.35	6.41	6.45
GEC	3.82	3.79	3.81	3.82
GKN	10.68	10.58	10.58	10.66
Glaxo	9.51	9.40	9.41	9.47
Granada Gp	8.71	8.56	8.57	8.71
Grand Met	4.92	4.76	4.78	4.91
GRE	2.54	2.50	2.51	2.57
Guinness	4.72	4.61	4.63	4.72
GUS	6.47	6.37	6.45	6.44
Hanson	1.58	1.56	1.58	1.58
Hillsdown Hdg	1.88	1.82	1.85	1.86
HSBC Hldgs	11.32	11.22	11.28	11.24
ICI	8.64	8.36	8.46	8.56
Inchcape	2.89	2.83	2.83	2.91
Kingfisher	6.80	6.68	6.78	6.69
Ladbroke	2.08	2.05	2.07	2.07
Land Sec	7.08	6.98	6.99	7.01
Laporte	7.58	7.50	7.54	7.55
Lasmo	2.16	2.12	2.14	2.15
Legal Genl Grp	7.32	7.26	7.27	7.33
Lloyds Abbey	5.80	5.61	5.71	5.81
Lloyds TSB Gp	3.80	3.75	3.77	3.76
London Elec	6.08	6.03	6.08	6.14
Lucas Ind	2.40	2.26	2.39	2.39
Marks Spencer	5.09	5	5.02	5.10
MEPC	4.38	4.34	4.38	4.38
Mercury Asset	10.11	9.98	10.03	10.10
Midlands Elec	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.02
Natl Power	3.82	3.73	3.75	3.80
NatWest	6.66	6.58	6.60	6.62
News Intl	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	3.75
Utd Utilities	5.96	5.88	5.89	6.04
Nthern Foods	2	1.97	1.99	1.98
P&O	5.84	5.70	5.81	5.84
Pearson	6.97	6.85	6.94	6.86
Pilkington	1.98	1.93	1.95	2
PowerGen	4.85	4.80	4.80	4.88
Prudential	4.44	4.37	4.41	4.39
Rank Org	4.57	4.48	4.51	4.56
Reckitt Colm	7.08	7.03	7.06	7.08
Redland	4.74	4.65	4.70	4.65
Reed Intl	11.80	11.70	11.78	11.90
Rentokil	4.15	4.09	4.12	4.15
Reuters Hdgs	7.87	7.43	7.64	7.55
RMC Group	11.65	11.53	11.60	11.48
Rolls Royce	2.35	2.28	2.29	2.34
Royal Bk Scot	4.91	4.86	4.86	4.95
RTZ reg	9.57	9.26	9.31	9.68
Royal & Sun All	3.98	3.92	3.95	4.04
Safeway	3.43	3.37	3.39	3.39
Sainsbury	3.93	3.85	3.86	3.89
Schroders	13.92	13.80	13.80	13.85
Scot Newcastle	6.75	6.70	6.72	6.76
Scot Power	3.09	3.04	3.08	3.07
Sears	0.96	0.93	0.94	0.92
Severn Trent	6.10	6.03	6.05	6.11
Shell Trnp reg	9.68	9.53	9.68	9.60
Siebe	9.60	9.53	9.57	9.64
Smith Nephew	2.03	2.01	2.02	2.04
Smith (WH)	5.04	4.99	5.02	5.04
SmithKline	7.68	7.53	7.58	7.64
Smiths Ind	7.58	7.47	7.48	7.78
Sthern Elec	6.82	6.72	6.79	6.77
Stand Charter	7.12	7	7.01	7.12
Tate & Lyle	4.77	4.73	4.75	4.77
Tesco	3.13	3.06	3.08	3.11
Thames Water	5.52	5.42	5.49	5.47
3i Group	4.70	4.65	4.65	4.70
TI Group	5.47	5.42	5.44	5.58
Tomkins	2.67	2.55	2.60	2.69
Unilever	14.36	13.40	13.47	13.51
Utd Biscuits	2.04	2.01	2.04	2.04
Utd News	7.08	7.02	7.04	7.12
Vendome uts	5.97	5.92	5.96	5.92
Vodafone	2.34	2.30	2.34	2.31
Whitbread	7.09	7.03	7.06	7.10
Williams Hdgs	3.59	3.51	3.57	3.58
Wolseley	4.48	4.40	4.42	4.42
Zeneca	15.38	15.22	15.34	15.40

Madrid
Bolsa Index: 351.95 Previous: 352.14

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Acerinox	14200	14010	14150	14150
ACESA	1385	1365	1385	1375
Argentaria	5100	5050	5100	5090
BBV	5340	5290	5330	5340
Banesto	808	803	808	804
Bankinter	14200	14000	14000	14090
Bco Centro Hisp	2560	2530	2560	2560
Bco Exterior	2845	2845	2845	2845
Bco Popular	21970	21800	21970	22000
Bco Santander	6440	6350	6390	6460
CEPSA	3830	3765	3820	3825
Corp Mapfre	6120	6010	6080	6100
Dragados	1585	1575	1580	1580
Endesa	7300	7200	7300	7250
FECSA	920	904	910	912
Fomento Const	9950	9750	9950	9990
Gas Natural	21070	20830	21050	20950
Hidroel Cantab	3950	3890	3900	3920
Iberdrola	1135	1110	1120	1135
Pryca	2975	2915	2945	2955
Repsol	4160	4090	4160	4100
Sevillana Elec	1005	992	1000	1005
Tabacalera	5140	5080	5100	5100
Telefonica	2350	2330	2330	2345
Union Fenosa	758	751	758	753
Valenc Cement	1415	1415	1415	1415

Manila
PSE Index: 3186.19 Previous: 3201.98

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ayala A	20.25	19.75	20.25	20
Ayala Land	33.50	33	33	33.50
Manila Elec A	105	104	104	105
Metro Bank	620	615	620	615
Petron	10.25	10	10	10.25
Phil Long Dist	1610	1595	1610	1615
San Miguel A	40.50	40	40	40
San Miguel B	86.50	86	86	87
SM Prime Hdg	6.20	6.10	6.20	6.20

Mexico
Bolsa Index: 3302.98 Previous: 3309.27

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alfa A	34.30	33.80	34.30	33.80
Cemex B	32.30	31.70	31.70	32.00
Cifra C	11.62	11.48	11.56	11.50
Empresas ICA	116.60	114.90	116.00	115.40
Emp Moderna	38.00	37.50	38.00	38.05
Femsa	23.15	22.80	23.10	22.80
Gpo Carso A1	35.65	35.00	35.00	35.25
Televisa CPO	113.10	112.10	113.10	113.40
TelMex L	12.34	12.16	12.16	12.26
Tribasa	23.00	21.30	23.00	21.70

Milan
MIB Telematico: 9403.00 Previous: 9485.00

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alleanza Assic	11575	11350	11400	11550
Bca Comm Ital	2850	2815	2840	2860
Bca Naz Agricol	765	691	759	759
Bca Naz Lavoro	11050	10930	10980	10970
Bca di Roma	1207	1180	1192	1206
Bca Ambrosian	3660	3500	3500	3630
Benetton	17850	17600	17670	17890
Credito Italiano	1694	1665	1671	1700
Fiat	4450	4350	4375	4455
Fondiaria	5880	5475	5820	5890
Generali Assic	33650	33150	33400	33700
IFIL	3900	3770	3900	3850
Italcementi	10100	9880	9880	10120
Italgas	5300	5185	5240	5280
Mediobanca	8245	8055	8140	8280
Montedison	935	920	930	939
Olivetti	596	566	578	560
Pirelli	2590	2555	2590	2580
RAS	13890	13510	13670	13825
Rinascente	9275	9210	9270	9340
S Paolo Torino	9400	9250	9400	9535
SME	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	2400
Standa	13300	13300	13300	13300
Stet	4835	4790	4800	4845
Telecom Italia	2985	2920	2940	2975
Toro Assic	16625	16200	16550	16600

Montreal
Industrials Index: 2358.33 Previous: 2355.91

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alco I	20.10	20	20	20.15
Bank Montreal	33.85	33.45	33.60	33½
Bce Mob Com	42¼	42	42	42.60
Cda Tire A	17½	17.20	17¼	16.90
Cdn Util A	28.30	28.20	28.30	28.15
Cascades	6.05	5.95	6	6
CT Finl Svc	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	29
Extendicare	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.20
Gaz Metro	15.80	15.60	15.65	15.95
GT-West Lifeco	38	37¼	38	36½
Hees Intl Bcp	15.85	15⅞	15.85	15.90
Hudson's Bay	20.15	20	20.15	20.05
Imasco	27.20	27	27	26.95
Investors Grp	19.60	19.35	19.60	19.40
Loblaw Cos	11.60	11.60	11.60	11¾
Molson A	20.15	20.15	20.15	20.70
Natl Bk Canada	11½	11.30	11½	11.30
Oshawa A	19½	18.85	18.85	19.60
Pancan Petim	48.60	48	48.10	48.60
Power Corp	23¼	23.30	23.30	23.65
Power Finl	40	39.40	40	40
Quebecor B	21.20	21.10	21.20	21¼
Rogers Comm B	9¼	9.15	9.20	9.20
Royal Bk Cda	35.30	34.85	35.15	34.90
Sears Canada	7.70	7.60	7.70	7.60
Shell Cda A	46	46	46	46.10
Southam	16.40	16.30	16.40	16.20
Stelco A	6⅞	6.65	6¾	6.70
Trilon Finl A	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70

Oslo
OBX Index: 456.95 Previous: 459.77

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aker A	124.50	123.50	123.50	124
Bergesen Dy B	129	127	127.50	128.50
Christiania Bk	16.20	16	16	16.10
Den norske Bk	20.70	20.50	20.70	20.50
SAS Norge ASA	62	62	62	62
Dyno Indust	146	146	146	148
Elkem	96	94.50	95.50	96
Hafslund A	49	48.50	48.50	49
Kvaerner	236	230	232	236
Leif Hoegh	112	110	110	112
Norsk Hydro	304	299	299.50	304
Norske Skog A	200	195	195.50	200
Orkla	358	356	357	358
Rieber B	139	139	139	136
Saga Petim B	96	93.50	95.50	95.50
Schibsted	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	95
UniStorebr A	35.90	35.50	35.70	35.80

Paris
CAC-40: 2038.06 Previous: 2042.12

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Accor	637	626	632	626
AGF	137.90	136.60	137	137.80
Air Liquide	897	875	885	898
Alcatel Alsth	392.60	386.50	391	392.80
Axa	285.90	277.20	283.90	285.50
Bancaire	524	512	518	522
BNP	192	188.60	189.50	191.70
Bouygues	492.40	487.60	489.80	492.40
Canal Plus	1119	1088	1095	1120
Carrefour	2818	2750	2781	2828
CCF	240	237.60	238.10	239
Credit Local d	443	437.10	441.20	439
Credit Lyon PC	135	132.30	135	136.50
Crown Cork Seal	243.70	238	243.70	244
Danone	731	725	725	734
Elf-Aquitaine	393	386.30	390.20	393
Eridania BS	750	739	739	746
Euro Disney	12.05	11.80	11.85	12
Eurotunnel uts	8.20	8	8.10	8.20
Gen. Eaux	516	504	516	505
Havas	331.30	327	327.60	330.10
Lafarge Cop	296	291	292.40	294
Legrand	835	801	819	785
L'Oreal	1675	1645	1661	1656
LVMH	1124	1100	1113	1100
Lyon. Eaux	471.90	465.80	471	468.50
Michelin B	249.80	246.60	249.80	246
Navig Mixte	720	720	720	723
Paribas A	323.50	320	322.50	323
Pechiney SA	215	212.70	214	215
Pernod Ricard	298.50	290.10	291	298
Peugeot Cit	564	553	559	569
Pinault-Print	1745	1703	1733	1718
Promodes	1297	1254	1254	1282
Renault	116	109.70	113	119
Rh-Poulenc A	135.50	134.60	135.20	135.10
Roussel-Uclaf	1239	1177	1239	1176
Sanofi	411.20	403.10	406.70	407
Schneider	240.70	235	238.90	236.30
Ste Generale	578	571	576	572
St Gobain	654	649	651	654
St Louis	1183	1163	1177	1182
Suez	189.10	187.60	188.50	189.50
Thomson CSF	148.50	146.20	148.40	149
Total B	398.40	383	388.40	386.80
UAP	106.70	99.60	103.50	100.20
Valeo	283	277.20	280	279.60

São Paulo
Bovespa Index: 63874.10 Previous: 64157.00

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bco Brasil Pfd	10.21	10.05	10.05	10.15
Banespa Pfd	2.90	2.70	2.71	2.89
Bradesco Pfd	8.45	8.33	8.40	8.40
Brahma Pfd	627.00	623.00	623.00	628.00
Cemig Pfd	31.00	30.80	30.90	31.00
CESP Pfd	30.80	30.71	30.71	30.75
Eletrobras B	279.00	278.00	278.00	280.00
Itaubanco Pfd	420.01	419.00	420.00	420.00
Light	313.00	309.00	313.00	308.00
Paranapan Pfd	7.28	7.02	7.02	7.30
Petrobras Pfd	124.00	122.00	122.00	123.99
Sid Nacional	22.80	22.70	22.71	22.69
Souza Cruz	7.27	7.20	7.20	7.20
Telebras Pfd	78.90	77.90	78.29	78.50
Telesp Pfd	204.00	202.00	202.30	203.00
Usiminas Pfd	1.05	1.03	1.04	1.03
CVRD Pfd	21.10	20.90	21.05	21.00

Seoul
Composite Index: 801.45 Previous: 803.64

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Daewoo Heavy	6200	6060	6100	6140
Hyundai Eng	31500	30800	30800	31600
Hyundai Motor	30700	30200	30500	30700
Korea El Pwr	28700	28300	28400	28700
Korea Mob Tel	576000	570000	570000	573000
LG Electronics	15100	14700	14800	14800
Pohang Iron St	48600	47500	48000	48400
Samsung Elec	61300	59200	60100	60300
Samsung Hvy	10600	10400	10400	10400
Yukong	21600	21100	21300	21400

Singapore
Straits Times: 2102.96 Previous: 2111.68

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cerebos Pac	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.60
City Devits	11.50	11.30	11.40	11.50
Cycle Carriage	13.80	13.40	13.60	13.50
Dairy Farm Int *	0.68	0.66	0.67	0.68
DBS	9	8.90	8.90	8.95
DBS Land	4.78	4.68	4.78	4.72
Fraser & Neave	14.20	13.90	13.90	14.20
HK Land *	2.25	2.23	2.24	2.24
Hong Leong Fin	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	3.42
Jard Matheson *	6.65	6.60	6.60	6.60
Jard Strategic *	3.18	3.16	3.16	3.16
Keppel	10.30	10.20	10.20	10.40
Natsteel	2.50	2.47	2.49	2.50
Neptune Orient	1.25	1.23	1.24	1.25
OCBC foreign	16.70	16.50	16.50	16.50
OSea Union Bk	6.40	6.35	6.40	6.35
Sembawang	6.40	6.30	6.40	6.35
Sing Airlines F	14.40	14.20	14.30	14.50
Sing Petim	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
Sing Press F	23.80	23.70	23.70	23.90
ST Auto F	2.87	2.86	2.87	2.86
ST Ship	2.10	2.08	2.08	2.10
Sing Telecomm	3.30	3.20	3.22	3.24
Straits Steam	4.60	4.52	4.54	4.62
Utd Industrial	1.29	1.26	1.28	1.28
Utd OSea Bk F	13.60	13.40	13.50	13.60
Wing Tai Hdgs	3.10	3.06	3.08	3.10

*: in U.S. dollars.

Stockholm
SX 16 Index: 2122.52 Previous: 2129.63

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AGA BF	103.50	102	103	103
ABB AF	725	718	720	725
AssiDoman F	166	164	165	166
Astra AF	280.50	278	278	280.50
Atlas Copco AF	140.50	139	140.50	139.50
Avesta F	70.50	69	70	70.50
Electrolux BF	388	377	381	389
Ericsson BF	161	154.50	159	160.50
Hennes BF	695	685	685	690
Incentive AF	363	358	363	362
Investor BF	244	241	243.50	242.50
Kinnevik BF	180	178	180	179.50
MoDo BF	193	186.50	186.50	193
Sandvik BF	160	159	159.50	160
SCA BF	139	135.50	137	139.50
S-E Banken AF	59.50	56	58.50	57
Skandia Fors F	166	160	165	161
Skanska BF	250	246.50	249	247.50
SKF BF	161	159.50	161	160
SSAB BF	98.50	96	98.50	99.50
Stora AF	92.50	89.50	90	93.50
Sv Handles AF	144.50	136.50	142.50	138
Sydkraft AF	145	145	145	147
Trelleborg BF	88.50	87.50	88	88
Volvo BF	145	143.50	144.50	144.50

Sydney
All Ordinaries: 2246.30 Previous: 2255.90

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amcor	7.70	7.64	7.65	7.68
ANZ Bkng	6.78	6.58	6.73	6.62
BHP	16.61	16.04	16.12	16.60
Boral	3.11	3.08	3.10	3.09
Brambles Ind.	19.51	19.40	19.50	19.52
Burns Philp	1.82	1.80	1.80	1.82
CBA	11.23	10.92	11.10	10.95
CC Amatil	16.40	16.16	16.16	16.40
Coles Myer	4.48	4.45	4.48	4.47
Comalco	7.12	7.05	7.12	7.08
CRA Ltd	18.90	18.30	18.30	18.96
CSR	4.39	4.36	4.37	4.40
Fosters Brew	2.35	2.32	2.34	2.33
GIO Australia	3.06	3.04	3.06	3.06
Goodman Fld	1.31	1.30	1.30	1.31
ICI Australia	11.55	11.48	11.48	11.50
John Fairfax	2.67	2.65	2.67	2.65
Lend Lease	20.50	19.90	20.50	19.95
Mayne Nickless	8.49	8.40	8.45	8.44
MIM Hdgs	1.56	1.51	1.51	1.56
Nat Aust Bank	12.42	12.28	12.38	12.36
News Corp	6.70	6.66	6.66	6.72
North Ltd	3.71	3.64	3.65	3.73
Pacific Dunlop	2.69	2.65	2.65	2.69
Pioneer Intl	3.58	3.51	3.58	3.53
Placer Pacific	1.55	1.53	1.53	1.56
Santos	4.92	4.85	4.89	4.89
Southcorp	3.52	3.47	3.52	3.48
Wesfarmers	7.90	7.88	7.90	7.95
Wstrn Mining	8.50	8.30	8.33	8.51
Westfield Trt	2.32	2.30	2.31	2.32
Westpac Bkng	6.38	6.18	6.36	6.27
Woodside Pet	7.99	7.93	7.98	7.94
Woolworths	2.88	2.86	2.87	2.88

Taipei
Stock Market Index: 6455.44 Previous: 6415.76

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Asia Cement	52	50.50	51	51
Cathay Life Ins	177	173	175	173
Chang Hwa Bk	161	159	159	159
China Steel	26.80	26.40	26.50	26.30
China Trust	52.50	51	52	51.50
Evergreen	50	49.30	49.30	49
Far East Text	31.20	30.30	30.50	30.30
First Bank	169	166	167	166
Formosa CF	35.10	34	34.10	33.80
Hwan Nan Bk	137	135	135.50	135
Hualon Teijran	25.30	24.60	24.70	24.80
ICBC	88.50	87	87	87
President Ent	42.70	42	42.30	41.60
Taiwan Cemt	58.50	57	57	57
Tatung	62.50	61	62	61

Tokyo
Nikkei 225: 22348.04 Previous: 20559.59

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ajinomoto	1190	1180	1180	1200
All Nippon Air	1080	1070	1080	1090
Asahi Bank	1230	1210	1230	1230
Asahi Chem	721	715	719	723
Asahi Glass	1230	1210	1220	1220
Bk Tokyo Mitsu	2160	2140	2140	2160
Bk Yokohama	878	870	871	874
Bridgestone	1830	1810	1820	1840
Canon	2100	2080	2090	2080
Chiba Bank	850	835	840	845
Chubu Elec	2410	2390	2400	2390
Chugoku Elec	2330	2300	2320	2310
Daiei	1010	996	1010	997
Daiichi Kang	1850	1830	1850	1840
Daiwa Bank	702	699	700	700
Daiwa House	1530	1520	1520	1510
Daiwa Sec	1260	1240	1260	1250
Fanuc	3970	3940	3960	3910
Fuji Bank	2060	2030	2050	2050
Fuji Photo	3220	3190	3220	3200
Fujitsu	976	967	975	977
Hitachi	998	989	996	1000
Honda Motor	2670	2630	2670	2630
IBJ	2320	2300	2320	2330
IHI	518	515	517	519
Itochu	665	654	663	656
Ito-Yokado	5740	5660	5740	5640
JAL	791	778	789	792
Jusco	3310	3260	3270	3310
Kajima	963	959	962	957
Kansai Elec	2400	2380	2400	2420
Kao	1340	1320	1340	1330
Kawa Steel	361	358	359	362
KDD	11200	11000	11200	11100
Kinki Nipp Ry	755	751	755	755
Kirin Brewery	1210	1200	1210	1200
Kobe Steel	285	280	282	284
Komatsu	905	901	905	902
Kubota	649	634	641	649
Kyocera	7640	7570	7630	7600
Kyushu Elec	2370	2360	2370	2380
LTCB	754	740	744	747
Marubeni	541	535	540	538
Marui	2070	2050	2070	2050
Matsu Elec Ind	1820	1810	1810	1830
Matsu Elec Wk	1090	1080	1090	1090
Mitsubishi	1280	1260	1280	1280
Mitsubishi Ch	484	476	482	480
Mitsubishi El	698	690	696	695
Mitsubishi Est	1360	1340	1360	1350
Mitsubishi Hvy	868	865	866	873
Mitsubishi Mat	910	905	910	904
Mitsubishi Tr	1590	1570	1570	1590
Mitsui	928	921	925	929
Mitsui Fudosn	1350	1330	1340	1330
Mitsui Trust	1070	1050	1070	1080
Murata Mfg	3770	3750	3750	3780
NEC	1170	1160	1170	1170
New Oji Paper	858	855	855	855
Nikko Sec	1150	1120	1150	1130
Nintendo	6680	6560	6650	6600
Nipp Credit Bk	374	370	370	372
Nipp Express	954	940	954	946
Nippon Oil	680	675	677	680
Nippon Paper	649	645	647	643
Nippon Steel	348	343	343	348
Nippon Yusen	575	568	575	573
Nippondenso	2300	2280	2290	2300
Nissan Motor	847	843	847	842
NKK	283	281	282	283
Nomura Sec	1970	1920	1960	1940
NTT	8150a	8050a	8150a	8120a
Obayashi	888	881	883	889
Odakyu El Ry	712	701	707	706
Ono Pharm	3520	3490	3520	3540
Osaka Gas	367	364	367	367
Ricoh	1110	1080	1110	1080
Sakura Bk	1030	1020	1030	1020
Sankyo	2740	2710	2730	2730
Sanwa Bank	1940	1920	1930	1950
Sanyo Elec	572	563	565	568
Secom	6820	6750	6820	6760
Seibu Rwy	5700	5580	5590	5610
Sekisui House	1170	1150	1150	1150
Seven-Eleven	6580	6540	6540	6580
Sharp	1750	1730	1740	1740
Shimizu	1040	1020	1040	1050
Shin-etsu Ch	1950	1900	1910	1950
Shizuoka Bk	1250	1230	1250	1240
Sony	6930	6870	6900	6920
Sumitomo	915	901	910	900
Sumitomo Bk	1970	1950	1960	1970
Sumit Chem	507	503	506	501
Sumitomo Elec	1480	1460	1470	1460
Sumit Metal	307	302	307	304
Sumit Trust	1270	1250	1260	1260
Taisei	692	683	684	699
Taisho Pharm	2310	2280	2280	2310
Takeda Chem	1960	1930	1960	1940
TDK	6730	6670	6710	6700
Tohoku El Pwr	2380	2350	2350	2380
Tokai Bank	1300	1290	1300	1290
Tokio Marine	1280	1260	1270	1270
Tokyo El Pwr	2640	2620	2630	2660
Tokyo Gas	366	363	364	366
Tokyu	744	740	740	745
Tonen	1530	1510	1530	1530
Toppan Print	1400	1380	1400	1400
Toray Ind	694	687	694	690
Toshiba	709	703	706	706
Toyo Seikan	3420	3380	3420	3400
Toyo Trust	970	940	945	968
Toyota Motor	2700	2680	2690	2680
Yamaichi Sec	659	648	653	660
Yamanouchi	2300	2280	2290	2300
Yasuda Fire	740	731	735	739
Yasuda Trust	540	533	535	534

a: x 100

Toronto
TSE Industrials: 5160.41 Previous: 5147.12

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	18.60	18.40	18.45	18½
Air Canada	5.30	5.20	5⅜	5¼
Alberta Energy	25½	25.35	25.40	25.40
Alcan Alum	42.60	42.20	42¼	42.60
Avenor A	23.85	23.20	23⅛	23.85
Bk Nova Scotia	34½	34.10	34.40	34
Barrick Gold	36.65	36.40	36.40	36.40
BCE	54.60	54.35	54.40	55.15
BC Telecomm	27.45	27.35	27.35	27.35
Bombardier B	18.70	18.55	18.60	18.65
Brascan A	25.70	25.40	25.45	25.80
Cameco	69	68.60	68.80	68.70
CIBC	46.90	46.15	46.65	46.20
Cdn Airlines	2	1.91	1.99	1.95
Cdn Natl Res	28.70	28½	28.65	28.45
Cdn Occid Pet	23.20	23	23.15	22.95
Cdn Pacific	31.20	30.95	31.10	30.95
Cominco	30¼	29¾	30	30.20
Consumers Gas	21.90	21¾	21.80	21.80
Dofasco	21½	21¼	21.45	21¼
Domtar Ind B	9	9	9	9
Du Pont Cda A	29½	29¼	29¼	29½
Echo Bay Min	13.10	12¾	12¾	12.85
Empire Co. A	13.15	13.10	13.10	13.10
Falconbridge	29.40	29.20	29.20	29.30
Fletcher Chall A	18.95	18.60	18.60	19
Franco Nevada	48.70	48	48.40	48
Guardian Cap A	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Horsham	19.10	18.90	19	19.10
Imperial Oil	59	58.30	58.90	58.70
Inco	43¾	43.55	43.65	43.65
IPL Energy	36.65	36.40	36.65	36.45
Laidlaw A	13¼	13.60	13.60	13.65
Laidlaw B	13.80	13.60	13¾	13.60
Loewen Group	42.90	42½	42.80	42.60
Ldn Insur Gp	31.10	31	31	31
Macmill Bldl	19.45	19.05	19.30	19¼
Magna Intl A	64.30	64	64.30	64
Maple Leaf Fds	8	7.95	8	7.85
Moore	24.40	24.15	24.30	24.30
Newbridge Net	87.30	85½	86.70	87.70
Noranda Inc	28.90	28¾	28.80	28.95
Noranda Forest	9.10	8.95	9.10	8.95
Norcen Energy	25.20	25.10	25.20	25.10
Nthern Telecom	70½	69.30	70.10	69.55
Nova	12.15	11.90	11.95	11.95
Onex	14.15	14	14	14.15
Placer Dome	32¼	31.80	32.15	32.10
Potash Sask	101¼	100.40	100.40	100.60
Provigo	6.45	6.35	6.35	6.35
Quebecor Print	22.85	22¼	22.85	22.80
Renaissance	39¼	39.05	39¼	39.05
Rio Algom	27¼	26½	26.95	26.40
Seagram Co	46¾	46½	46.65	46½
Stone Consold	15.90	15.80	15.80	15¾
Talisman Eny	36.60	35.40	36½	35.40
Teleglobe	23.90	23.85	23.90	23.90
Telus	18.65	18.60	18.60	18.65
Thomson	24.30	24.10	24.10	24.20
TorDom Bank	26½	26.05	26.40	26.10
Transalta	15.40	15.30	15.35	15.30
TransCda Pipe	21¾	21.60	21.70	21¼
Utd Dominion	28¾	28.40	28.40	28¾
Westburn	10.20	10.10	10.10	10.10
Westcoast Eny	21.60	21.40	21½	21.55
Weston	53¾	53.35	53¾	53.65

Vienna
ATX Index: 1033.67 Previous: 1036.02

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aust Airlines	1510	1500	1500	1550
Brau-Un Goess	632	628	632	635
Bund Vers Pfd	405	405	405	490
Creditanst Pfd	477	466.80	468	476.50
EA-Generali	2900	2860	2897	2900
EVN	1410	1394	1402.50	1410
Interunfall	1500	1500	1500	1520
Lenzing	650	640	646	650
Leykam	303	293	298	300
Mayr-Melnhof	501	492	498.50	493
OMV	1034	1028.10	1033.50	1028.50
Oest Brau	650	646	648	650
Oest Elektrix	757	753.95	753.95	756.50
VA Tech	1348	1335.50	1338	1330.50
Wienerberger	1944	1930.90	1934	1955

Wellington
NZSE-40 Index: 2235.25 Previous: 2243.62

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Air N Zeald B	3.19	3.17	3.17	3.19
Brierly Invt	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.44
Carter Holt ord	3.31	3.28	3.29	3.31
Fernz	4.59	4.52	4.52	4.60
Fisher Paykel	4.91	4.90	4.91	4.90
FC Forest	1.95	1.93	1.95	1.93
Goodman Fder	1.50	1.49	1.49	1.50
Indep News	5.70	5.55	5.70	5.55
Lion Nathan	3.67	3.58	3.62	3.67
Natl Gas note	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.14
NZ Refining	26.50	26.50	26.50	26.50
Telecom NZ	7.03	6.95	6.95	7.03
Wilson Horton	9.65	9.55	9.65	9.55

Zurich
SPI Index: 2356.47 Previous: 2366.93

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adia B	352	342	345	347
Alusuisse R	957	941	948	946
Ares-Serono B	1202	1198	1198	1195
Baloise Hdg R	2505	2450	2468	2505
ABB B	1523	1496	1506	1506
BK Vision	1430	1410	1410	1410
Bobst B	1644	1630	1640	1630
Ciba Geigy R	1571	1558	1558	1564
CS Holdings R	124.25	121	121.50	124
Elektrowatt B	490	487	488	487
Fischer B	1230	1215	1220	1225
Hilti PC	878	872	878	876
Holderbank B	931	923	927	924
Jul. Baer Hdg B	1314	1308	1309	1315
Merkur Hdg R	210	205	208	210
Nestle R	1431	1413	1422	1423
Oerlikon R	121.50	120.50	121	120.75
Pargesa Hld B	1370	1365	1365	1375
PharmaVisn B	5575	5455	5480	5480
Pirelli B	155.25	153	153	152.25
Roche Hdg PC	9225	9140	9150	9190
Sandoz R	1476	1464	1466	1469
SBC R	236.25	232	232.75	235.75
Schindler B	1191	1182	1191	1182
SGS B	2925	2885	2885	2905
SMH B	846	840	845	842
Sulzer R	719	713	717	714
Swiss Reins R	1317	1301	1309	1313
Swissair R	1059	1028	1053	1025
UBS B	1188	1167	1171	1177
Winterthur R	763	752	756	754
Zurich Assur R	332	325	326	327

The Trib Index

Closing prices.

Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.	Level	Change	% change	year to date % change
World Index	136.68	-0.33	–0.24	+3.65
Regional Indexes				
Asia/Pacific	124.99	-0.75	–0.60	–6.90
Europe	145.20	-0.51	–0.35	+4.33
N. America	142.95	+0.45	+0.32	+11.44
S. America	109.01	-0.98	–0.89	+22.43
Industrial Indexes				
Capital goods	146.87	-0.61	–0.41	+10.53
Consumer goods	146.76	-0.51	–0.35	+8.29
Energy	148.81	+1.06	+0.72	+9.73
Finance	116.16	-0.47	–0.40	–8.70
Miscellaneous	141.93	-0.72	–0.50	+4.51
Raw Materials	163.15	-0.69	–0.42	+15.06
Service	126.71	+0.09	+0.07	+5.59
Utilities	126.57	-1.16	–0.91	–0.45

The International Herald Tribune World Stock Index © tracks the U.S. dollar values of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries. For more information, a free booklet is available by writing to The Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. — *Compiled by Bloomberg Business News.*

NASDAQ

Wednesday's 4 p.m.

The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.

The Associated Press.

NYSE

Wednesday's 4 p.m. Close

(Continued)

هكذا من الأصل

INTERNATIONAL

Puerto Rico Flooded as Storm Moves To Bahamas

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico — A hurricane headed for the Bahamas on Wednesday, but not before dropping more rain on Puerto Rico, where floodwaters already had taken at least nine lives.

By midafternoon the hurricane, designated Hortense, had strengthened to a Category 2 hurricane with sustained winds up to 105 miles an hour (170 kilometers an hour) and a defined eye as it battered the Turks and Caicos Islands and moved toward the Bahamas.

Although it was expected to grow stronger, forecasters said they did not expect it to brush Florida or Georgia later in the week because a large cold front moving off the North American coast would keep it east of the U.S. coastline.

In Puerto Rico, searchers in helicopters circled flood-ravaged areas trying to find people missing after the hurricane slammed the U.S. territory with record rainfall. The National Weather Service said that a flood watch was in effect for the entire island, with up to another 3 inches (7.5 centimeters) of rain expected.

The hurricane dumped up to 20 inches of rain and left at least 10 people dead Tuesday. Residents of some entire villages in Puerto Rico huddled on roofs to escape the churning flood waters.

The storm cut water and electricity to most of Puerto Rico's 3.6 million people, destroyed more than 650 homes and stranded hundreds of cars in chest-high water in San Juan, the capital. Two-thirds of the island remained without water and power Wednesday.

In the Dominican Republic, brushed by the hurricane after it passed Puerto Rico, officials said three fishermen were missing in high seas off the northeastern coast on Tuesday.

The National Hurricane Center in Miami cited a chance that the hurricane would cross the Bahamas without weakening and pass within 65 miles of West Palm Beach and Fort Pierce on Florida's east coast Friday.

In North Carolina, meanwhile, more rain fell Wednesday on the region devastated by the hurricane designated Fran.

More than 183,000 households and businesses remained without electricity Wednesday, down from 350,000 one day earlier, and officials estimated it would be next week before service was restored to everyone.

Tens of thousands still could not use their phones. Thousands were without water, since many homes have wells with electric pumps. Huge numbers of downed trees still lay across roads and yards.

The National Weather Service said there was a threat of flash floods over most of North Carolina, with a possibility of 1 to 3 inches of rain through Wednesday night. *(Reuters, AP)*

Big Nuclear States Play Down India's 'No' to Atom Test Ban

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The world's major nuclear powers hailed on Wednesday the UN General Assembly's overwhelming approval of a global nuclear test ban, which supporters say will discourage atomic explosions even if India keeps the treaty from becoming law.

The UN voted, 158 to 3, on Tuesday to approve the treaty. India, Bhutan and Libya voted against it. Five others — Cuba, Lebanon, Syria, Tanzania and Mauritius — abstained.

President Bill Clinton called the accord a "crucial step" toward ending the nuclear threat. He and representatives of the other four declared nuclear powers — Britain, France, Russia and China — were expected to sign the treaty at the United Nations in two weeks.

In Paris, President Jacques Chirac of France called the treaty a "great success for the international community" that "offers future generations hope for a world free of the threat of nuclear proliferation."

He added that France would sign the treaty on Sept. 24, the earliest day possible. France caused a furor a year ago by carrying out six nuclear tests in the South Pacific.

A Russian Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi Tarasov, said the treaty would "make an important contribution" toward a nuclear-free world.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry said the pact would help "prevent nuclear weapons proliferation and promote international peace and security." The ministry's spokesman, Shen Guofang, said the agreement "undoubtedly conforms to the common interests of the entire international community."

In addition to banning nuclear test explosions, the treaty commits nations "to refrain from causing, encouraging, or in any way participating" in "any other nuclear explosion."

The treaty will become international law 180 days after it is signed and ratified by 44 countries known to possess nuclear reactors. If that does not take place within three years, a conference will be convened to evaluate the treaty.

Those 44 countries include India, Pakistan and North Korea. Pakistan said it would not sign unless India did, and North Korea did not vote Tuesday.

"India will never sign this unequal treaty," said the Indian representative, Arundhati Ghose. "Not now. Not later."

India, which conducted a nuclear test blast in 1974, opposes the treaty because it does not commit the nuclear powers to getting rid of their arsenals.

Still, treaty supporters said they were confident that the General Assembly's endorsement would discourage any country from defying the rest of the world by exploding a nuclear weapon.

"This treaty will bring to an end all nuclear testing," Foreign Minister Alexander Downer of Australia said in Canberra. "The treaty will have enormous moral force for the entire international community."

The United States accounts for about half 2,045 known test blasts since 1945. The other countries that have acknowledged exploding nuclear devices include the former Soviet Union, China, Britain, France and India.

Although U.S. officials said Mr. Clinton would sign the treaty soon, ratification by the U.S. Senate is uncertain. The Republican campaign platform opposes ratification. *(AP, Reuters)*

In Malaysia, Mistrust

Singapore Comments Called Insulting

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — When Singapore was expelled from the Malaysian federation in 1965 for campaigning for racial equality and meritocracy, the action left a legacy of mistrust and misunderstanding that both countries have found hard to dispel.

Relations between Malaysia and Singapore have greatly improved since then, but diplomats said Wednesday that a recent resurgence of tension showed that some of the issues that prompted the split remained and needed to be handled with sensitivity to avoid a deterioration in ties.

With an election looming in Singapore, possibly late this month, relations between the two neighbors were jarred recently by high-level allegations from Malaysia that Singapore's leaders have been using some of the issues of the 1960s as scare tactics to drum up votes at home.

Malaysia formally conveyed its concerns to Singapore on Monday. Earlier, Mahathir bin Mohamad, the prime minister, said that Malaysians felt "insulted" by statements implying that racial harmony and meritocracy existed in Singapore but not in Malaysia.

"They are using us as a bogeyman to frighten the people of Singapore," he said.

Malaysians know that "there is racial discrimination against the Malays" in Singapore because "there are no Malays getting high posts in the armed forces and there are no Malays who can become pilots" in the Singapore Air Force, Mr. Mahathir added.

He was responding to remarks last week by Tony Tan, Singapore's deputy prime minister and defense minister, who said that Singaporeans rejected the idea of a new merger with Malaysia, showing they felt strongly that their country should be a multiracial society with meritocracy as its guiding principle.

The possibility of Singapore's again becoming part of Malaysia was first raised in June by Lee Kuan Yew, Singapore's senior minister.

In response to a question at a press dinner, he said that Singapore might rejoin Malaysia if its economy faltered and if Malaysia ended its policy of giving special rights to indigenous races and pursued meritocracy.

As leader of Singapore's ruling People's Action Party, Mr. Lee led the campaign to bring racial equality to Malaysia when the island-state was part of the federation, from 1963 to 1965.

Since then, both countries have adopted similar free-market, pro-business policies to stimulate economic growth, but have pursued radically different social programs to maintain harmony between their main ethnic groups — Malays, Chinese and Indians.

In an unusual form of affirmative action, the Malaysian government has given preference in education, the award of contracts and other areas to indigenous groups, mainly Malays, even though they form a majority of the 19 million population.

Mr. Mahathir and other government leaders argue that the Malays need help to catch up with other Malaysians, particularly Chinese, who were given a head start in the economy under British colonial rule.

While encouraging special assistance for Malays in education, Singapore has maintained a policy of equal treatment for the different ethnic groups in its population of 3 million. Chinese comprise 75 percent of the population.

Goh Chok Tong, the prime minister, said last month that Singapore could be forced to ask Malaysia to take it back, but on Malaysian terms, if Singapore's economy faltered. But he added that a new merger was not on his agenda.

Diplomats said that Mr. Tan's comments last week particularly angered Malaysian leaders, who felt they were clearly part of an election ploy to warn voters that unless they supported government policies they would be swallowed by Malaysia.

The governing party has been in power in Singapore since 1959, but its share of the vote has been declining in the last four general elections, from 75.5 percent in 1980 to just over 59 percent in 1991.

Mr. Tan said that Singaporeans overwhelmingly reject the idea of a re-merger and that this "shows clearly that Singaporeans of all races — Malays, Chinese, Indians and Eurasians — feel strongly that Singapore should continue as an independent nation with a multiracial meritocratic society cooperating with, but not being part of, a larger Malaysia."

He said that Singaporeans "of all classes and races subscribe to the principle that a person's advancement should be determined not by his race, class or parentage but by his performance."

S. Jayakumar, Singapore's foreign minister, said comments by Singaporean leaders on the possibility of a new merger with Malaysia were not intended as criticism of the Malaysian government. He said that the aim was to "educate Singaporeans about our permanent constraints and vulnerabilities and how the country can continue to survive and prosper."

Mr. Goh denied that Singapore discriminated against Malays in the military. "There are Malay officers in the army and Malay pilots," he said, but this was not highlighted "because they are Singaporean."



Reuters

EYES LEFT — Michael Portillo, the British defense secretary, inspecting the honor guard before he met with Hamid Albar, the Malaysian defense minister, in Kuala Lumpur on Wednesday during a four-day visit.

NAMES: *For Koreans in Love, a Sad Match*

Continued from Page 1

members of the three biggest clans, said Kwak Bai Hee, a lawyer with the Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Relations.

The Confucian movement, which fiercely supports the ban against clan intermarriage, also has a politically strong voice in the National Assembly. Supporters of the ban say intermarriage would stain the clan name.

As a result of the ban, thousands of couples with the same clan name in South Korea break up, turning their backs on their true love for someone else, or they live together quietly without getting married.

If it is a common-law marriage, their children, who are legally illegitimate, sometimes have difficulty registering in school.

"My sons, I told them to be careful in dating a girl because if she comes from the same family roots, you'll get into trouble," said Lee Sea Baick, a professor at Seoul National University. "It's reality."

Mores are loosening a bit. When Miss Kwak, the lawyer who opposes the ban, moved into her office two decades ago, a couple with the same clan name jumped out of a nearby window in a suicide pact because they knew they could not properly marry. There have been other such suicides, Miss Kwak said, but now they are rare.

Some couples may just wait to marry during a nationwide reprieve, about once every 10 years, in which same clan-name marriages are permitted throughout the year. This year, the government has allowed such an amnesty.

So during the next four months, couples like Mr. Lee and his girlfriend will be scrambling to marry before the amnesty ends and the ban on same clan-name marriages goes into effect again.

In 1978, 4,500 couples with the same clan name married, and the figure soared to 14,000 couples in 1988. Though there are lobby groups against the law, most single men and women just avoid lovers with the same clan name.

"When I'm introduced to someone, I very casually ask what her name is, and if I find out that it's the same as mine, it puts a mark against her right there," said Kim Song Ho, 24, a student at Yonsei University. "I don't think it would help if scholars came out and said that it doesn't have any serious medical consequences. I think it's just a custom. It's a taboo."

Kim Sang Do, a 23-year-old student also at Yonsei University, once went out on a blind date with a woman, who just happened to be named, well, Kim.

"Because of that, we didn't meet again," he said. "Afterward, I heard that the girl complained to the matchmaker for having failed to prevent people with the same name from meeting."

Mr. Kim initially liked the woman, but stifled those feelings.

"Once you find out, it's very easy to restrain yourself, for if it develops into marriage, you have to deal with all the family members," Mr. Kim said. "I won't marry anyone whose name is Kim."

TRADE: *A Rebellion Against Sanctions*

Continued from Page 1

istration halted oil and scrap-metal shipments to Japan, hoping to curb that nation's military expansion. Pearl Harbor soon followed.

The heyday of the unilateral sanction came in the immediate postwar years, when the U.S. economy was so mighty.

But while sanctions against Iran in the early 1950s helped to bring down the nationalist Mossadegh government, and those against Britain and France in 1956 helped force their withdrawal from the Suez Canal region, such actions gradually lost their effectiveness as other countries became able to supply goods, credit, foreign aid and a marketplace for an offending country's products.

President Jimmy Carter, for instance, embargoed grain sales to the Soviet Union in 1980, hoping to force a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. But other nations broke ranks and sold grain to Moscow, and the Afghan war continued.

Like President Carter, Ronald Reagan and George Bush used unilateral sanctions frequently — ineffectively more often than not, according to the Institute for International Economics in Washington, which compiled a study of their use.

When sanctions were successful, they were rarely unilateral. The ones against South Africa played an important role in ending apartheid, but mostly because other nations followed the U.S. lead.

The U.S. ban on sales to the Soviet bloc of high-technology equipment used in weaponry was largely successful, but mainly because the United States was the only source of much of the technology.

Nevertheless, the Clinton administration, with bipartisan congressional support, has made the unilateral sanction an important foreign policy tool once again.

"Therein is the great paradox," said Gary Hufbauer, a senior fellow at the Institute for International Economics, who led the study of economic sanctions through the decades. "While unilateral embargoes are less and less of an effective force in an integrated world economy, American enthusiasm for them has not diminished."

Current or recent targets include Iran, Libya, Serbia, Cuba, China, North Korea, Nigeria, Rwanda and Colombia.

With the collapse of the Soviet Union, the fear is gone that Moscow could use an unpopular embargo to gain a foothold in such countries, many experts say. Domestic politics clearly plays a role. "Sanctions can provide a satisfying theatrical display, yet avoid the high cost of war," Mr. Hufbauer wrote in his report.

The government angered U.S. companies recently by taking the unilateral embargo a step further: upgrading the embargoes against Cuba, Iran and Libya by not only banning U.S. companies from those countries, but also punishing foreign corporations that do business there.

Foreign companies could be kept from doing business in the United States or with U.S. companies if they invested more than $40 million in Iranian or Libyan oil or gas ventures. Or they could be sued for damages in U.S. courts if they occupied Cuban properties once owned by U.S. companies.

The ban would apply only to properties occupied since the bill's passage, not in the 35 years since Fidel Castro nationalized U.S. operations and the Eisenhower administration responded with an embargo that applies to Americans to this day.

"The new extraterritorial sanctions may be more effective," a senior administration official said, explaining the reason for Mr. Clinton's support. "If a French company has to decide between doing business with Iran or the United States, it may prefer the United States."

But U.S. companies are not so sanguine. Some multinationals worry that they may be cut off from further sales to, say, German or Turkish companies if those firms do business in Iran or Libya. That issue came up at a recent meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers.

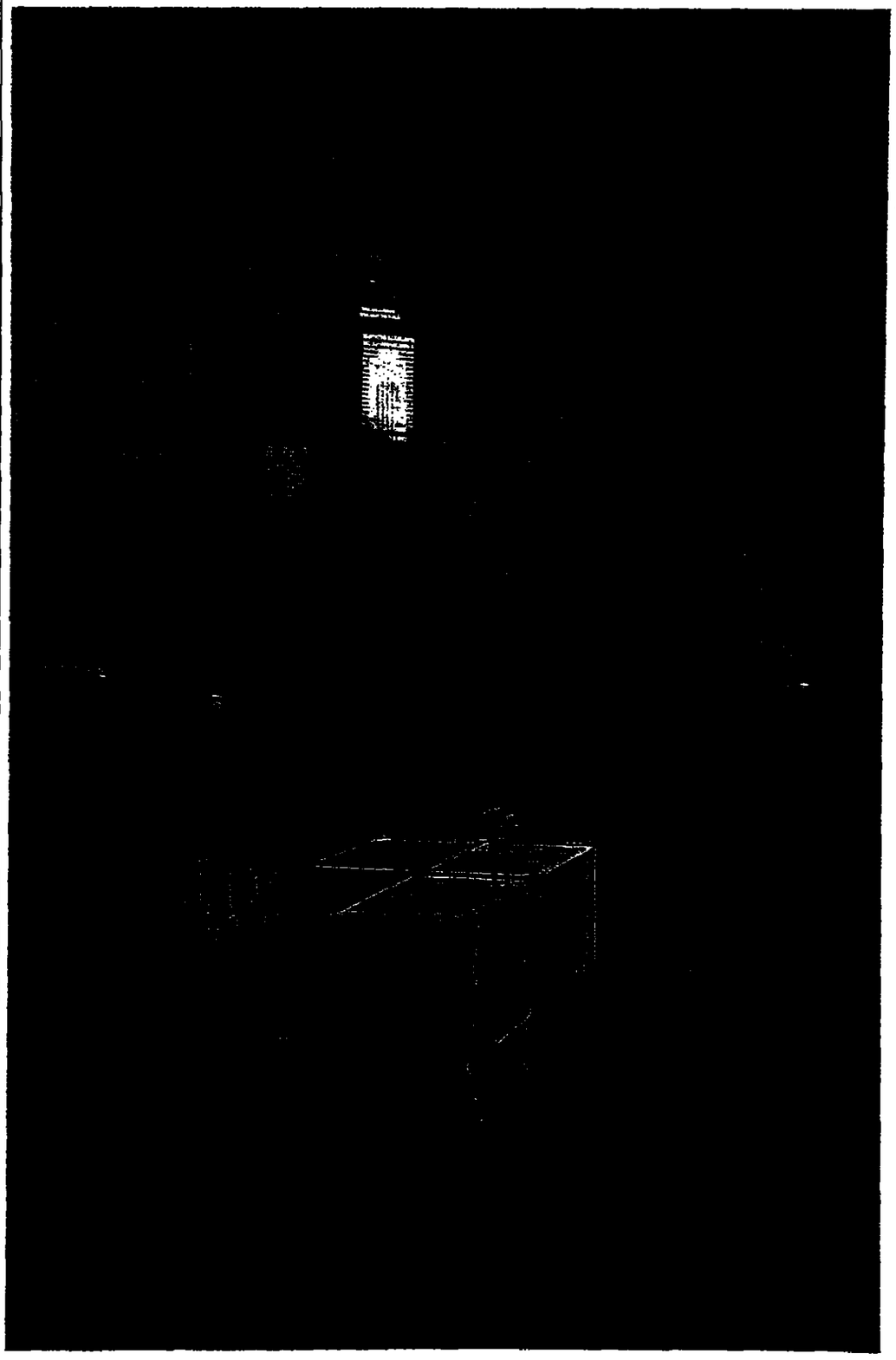
Other U.S. companies wonder what might happen if a subsidiary abroad somehow breaks the new laws, or foreign governments retaliate against U.S.-owned subsidiaries in their countries.

"What the politicians forget," said Willard Workman, international vice president for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, "is that these foreign companies are our customers and suppliers, or they invest in America. We are cutting off our nose to spite our face, presenting ourselves as capricious and unreliable."

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Herald Tribune



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For Vietnam, a Two-Speed Road to Prosperity

Bloomberg Business News

HANOI — On summer evenings, Hanoi's young and restless go roller-skating in a park before a statue of a stern Vladimir Lenin. Just down the road, older people stroll past the mausoleum of Ho Chi Minh.

In Ho Chi Minh City — formerly Saigon — 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometers) to the south, fashionable youth spend their evenings driving motorcycles past the red and yellow neon of the Rex Hotel, once the home of Vietnam War correspondents.

In a side street just down Nguyen Hue Boulevard is the notorious Apocalypse Now disco, raided in June by police looking for prostitutes.

This, then, is a tale of two cities, Vietnamese-style: Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam's largest city at 4.5 million, a place with a penchant for a fast buck and fast times that has not been erased by 20 years of Communist rule; and Hanoi, its capital, a sedate city about half Ho Chi Minh City's size.

A decade after Vietnam began flirting with capitalism and threw its doors open to foreign investors, Ho Chi Minh City is racing ahead of Hanoi even as the government tries to spread economic growth more evenly around the country.

It is a portrait in miniature of the entire country, where the disparity between the wealthier south and the poorer center and north continues to grow despite bureaucrats' efforts.

"There's no doubt Ho Chi Minh City is five years ahead of Hanoi in economic development," said Peter Ryder, the American general director of a Hanoi-based development company, Doan Ket West Lake Village Co. He came to Vietnam in 1992 and chose Hanoi for a base because that was where the bureaucrats to whom he had to apply for building permits were, and are.

But Ho Chi Minh City has an edge because of its years as the corrupt but capitalist South Vietnamese capital until the Communists — inspired by Ho Chi Minh, the early leader of their movement who died in 1969 — won the war and reunited the country in 1975.

Per-capita income in Ho Chi Minh City is estimated at $1,000, four times the national average and almost twice as much as in Hanoi, and the economy in Ho Chi Minh City is growing at a staggering 15 percent a year.

Ho Chi Minh City, as the victorious forces renamed Saigon, is where trends hit first. Western outlets such as Baskin-Robbins ice cream stores opened here first, and Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurants are on the way. You can see the differences in the suburbs as well. Half an hour from Hanoi, a visitor finds the familiar images of Vietnam: rice paddies worked by women in conical straw hats; barefoot boys leading water buffalo; dirt roads into quiet villages. Half an hour from Ho Chi Minh City, the view is of factories and polluted rivers.

Though the war ended long ago, the hustlers in Ho Chi Minh City are still trying to outmaneuver the bureaucrats in Hanoi.

"One year in the mid-1980s, the government decreed that all items for sale had to have a price on them," said Carl Thayer, a specialist on Vietnam and head of the school of politics at the Australian Defense Force Academy. "In Hanoi, at the little kiosks, there was no bargaining. Everyone was very dutiful in following the directive.

"In Saigon, they'd see you coming, turn over the price tag and ask for twice as much."

Vietnam has licensed 550 foreign investments in Ho Chi Minh City valued at $6.5 billion to build everything from offices to hotels to factories lured here by the cheap wages. In Hanoi, there are 230 such projects valued at $4 billion.

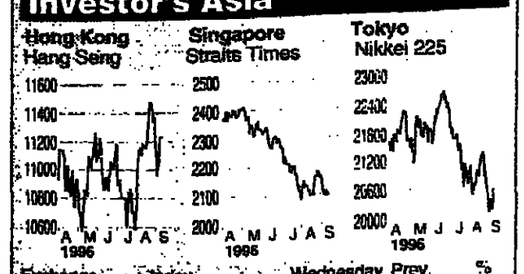
Dong Nai Province, the industrial powerhouse on Ho Chi Minh City's doorstep, has brought in $2.8 billion in foreign investment; the five provinces that border Hanoi have lured less than half as much.

"People here are more familiar with the market economy," said Nguyen Dinh Mai, deputy director of Ho Chi Minh City's planning and investment department.

How long will Hanoi tolerate the economic disparity and the Western decadence this flood of cash brings? The capital of Vietnam off and on since the 6th century, Hanoi is still a conservative place where the Westernized social mores of Ho Chi Minh City raise a disapproving eyebrow.

The result of the two cities' struggle to set the tone for the rest of Vietnam could determine whether the country remains an economic backwater or becomes one of the new Asian "tiger" economies.

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	11,236.36	11,223.60	+0.11
Singapore	Straits Times	2,102.96	2,111.68	-0.41
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,246.30	2,255.90	-0.43
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	20,571.04	20,559.59	+0.06
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,109.94	1,111.75	-0.16
Bangkok	SET	998.16	982.03	+1.44
Seoul	Composite Index	801.45	803.04	-0.20
Taipei	Stock Market Index	6,455.44	6,415.76	+0.62
Manila	PSE	3,186.19	3,201.80	-0.49
Jakarta	Composite Index	542.72	545.11	-0.44
Wellington	NZSE-40	2,235.25	2,243.62	-0.37
Bombay	Sensitive Index	3,380.46	3,434.83	-1.58

Source: Telekurs International Herald Tribune

Shrinking Payrolls Lift Profits in Japan

Earnings Leap on Small Sales Gain

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — Corporate profits in Japan jumped 34.4 percent in the second quarter of 1996 from a year earlier as work forces shrank, but sales rose only 5.5 percent, the smallest increase in a year, the Finance Ministry said Wednesday.

Perhaps more encouraging than the sales data, however, capital investment rose 7.3 percent from a year earlier, according to the ministry's quarterly survey of corporate profits. That was the fifth quarter of increases and indicated the economy's recovery was broadening, the ministry said.

Economists say this survey, if only because of its breadth and detail — it covers more than 800,000 companies — may give a better picture of the economy than gross domestic product data or the Bank of Japan's quarterly *tankan* survey of business conditions.

"While the tankan survey tells us about sentiment, this is more important because it tells us about the actual activities of the companies," said Mineko Saksaki-Smith, an economist at CS First Boston.

One such activity highlighted by the latest survey was cost-cutting, particularly on labor, which was the way many companies managed to show such high profit gains on marginal increases in sales.

Japan's unemployment rate hit a postwar record of 3.5 percent in May and June as companies pushed workers into early retirement and slashed the number of new positions, but there is still a lot of fat left to cut, economists say.

Tod Wood, an economist at ING Barings, said the number of "in-house unemployed," or workers with little or no work to do, was estimated at 600,000 at the end of 1995 by Nikko Research Institute.

The survey said Japanese companies' total current, or pretax, profit in the second quarter rose to 8.564 trillion yen ($78.28 billion), while sales grew to 320.601 trillion yen.

Capital spending, meanwhile, rose to 10.70 trillion yen.

Nonmanufacturing companies outperformed manufacturers in most categories in the survey, showing a stronger average profit increase, at 37.6 percent compared with 29.6 percent, and a bigger increase in capital spending.

Indonesia Eases Currency Limits

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JAKARTA — Bank Indonesia, the central bank, widened its trading band for the rupiah Wednesday for the second time this year and increased reserve requirements for the nation's banks to try to keep growth under control and help exports.

The increase in reserve requirements will "further the process of cooling down the economy and reduce opportunities for speculative moves in the financial markets," Soedradjat Djiwandono, the central bank governor, said.

The widening of the currency bands fits with Bank Indonesia's long-range plan of letting the rupiah fall about 4 percent a year against the dollar to try to keep Indonesian exports competitive.

In a first reaction, the rupiah posted its largest one-day gain in more than a year as currency traders bet that the higher reserve requirements would push up interest rates and attract money into the rupiah.

Ultimately, though, the wider intervention band will be seen as a sign of the bank's desire to see the rupiah fall more quickly against the dollar, undoing the rupiah's gains, traders said.

The dollar fell initially only because the move had come as a surprise and the market's first reflex was to sell dollars, Raymond Khoo, a currency trader at Bank of America, said, as they bid up the rupiah in anticipation of strong Indonesian interbank lending rates.

The dollar fell to 2,333.0 rupiah in Jakarta from 2,348.8 rupiah at the close in New York on Tuesday. The decline of 0.7 percent was its biggest fall in any one day since August 1995 against a currency that Indonesian authorities have sought to confine to a narrow range.

The central bank widened the range that it seeks to preserve for the currency by buying and selling rupiah in the market to about 4 percent on either side of a central value against the dollar from 2.5 percent.

The range, which changes daily, is now from 2,309 rupiah to 2,501 rupiah to the dollar, traders said. In June, the central bank widened the trading band to about 2.5 percent in either direction from 1.5 percent.

The increase in the central reserve requirement, or the money that commercial banks must keep on hand at Bank Indonesia, will not take effect until April 16. The requirement then will rise to 5 percent of a bank's deposits from 3 percent.

While the developments strengthened the rupiah, they pummeled bank shares on the expectation that the higher reserve requirement will cause profits to fall.

PT Lippo Bank fell 175 rupiah, or 5 percent, to 3,325 ($1.42), PT Bank Dagang Nasional Indonesia was down 25 at 1,675, PT Bank Danamon fell 50 to 1,625, and PT Bank International Indonesia fell 125 to 5,300. The Jakarta composite stock index fell 2.39 points to 542.72.

The government's move to raise reserve requirements follows limits on loan growth and other steps to slow gains in the money supply and economic growth. The government expects gross domestic product to expand 8 percent this year.

(Bloomberg, AFP)

■ Pipeline Study Is Planned

Indonesia's state oil company, Pertamina, said the Petroleum Authority of Thailand would study the feasibility of a pipeline between Thailand and Indonesia's Natuna offshore gas field, Reuters reported.

The Natuna field in the South China Sea is more than 1,200 kilometers (750 miles) from Bangkok, but a new line could be connected to existing pipelines in the Gulf of Thailand, said Yaved Sumbung, Pertamina's chief of liquefied natural gas operations. He said Pertamina also had offered gas from Natuna to Japan, South Korea and Taiwan. Pertamina owns 24 percent of the Natuna project, Exxon Corp. has 50 percent, and Mobil Corp. has 26 percent.

Very briefly:

• **Henderson Investment Ltd.**, a Hong Kong property investment group, reported net profit for the year ended June 30 of 1.89 billion Hong Kong dollars ($244 million), up 16 percent on the year.

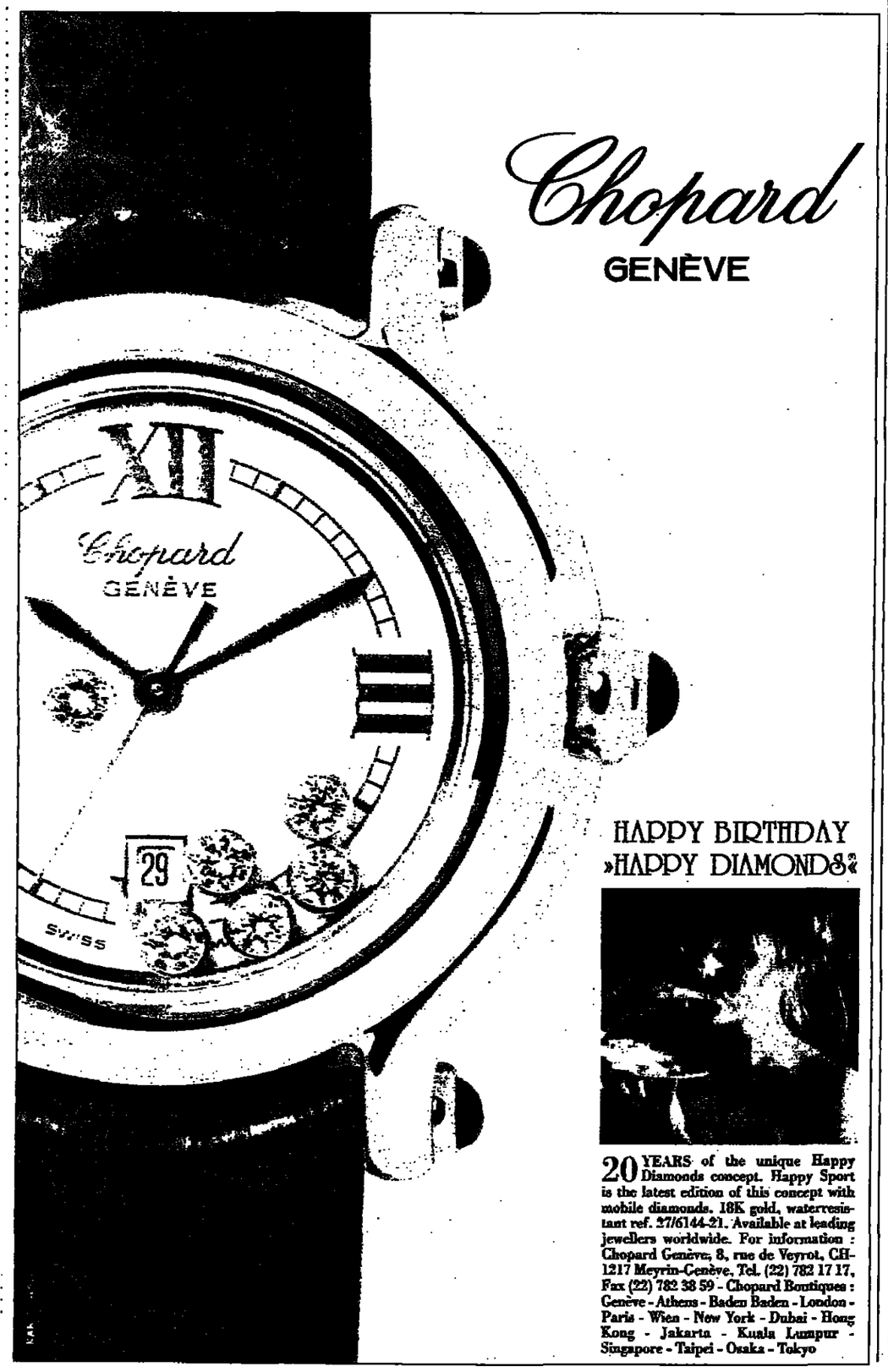
• **Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp.** said it would shift 25,000 employees to subsidiaries and cut another 10,000 jobs by attrition within four years to reduce costs. Japan's largest domestic telephone company said as many as 10,000 people will be shed by spinning off its software unit.

• **SyQuest Technology** of the United States said it intended to form a joint venture with China's largest computer maker, **Beijing Legend Group**, even though Syquest's president said his company would run out of operating cash in 20 days. SyQuest, which had a negative net worth of $41.9 million on June 30, is talking to potential sources of new funds and is "cautiously optimistic" that the proposed joint venture will provide it with a new source of revenues.

• **Broken Hill Pty.** and **CRA Ltd.**, Australia's two largest resource companies, saw about 1.4 billion Australian dollars ($1.1 billion) erased from their combined market capitalization as investors reacted to downgrades on their earnings forecasts. Broken Hill shares fell 48 Australian cents, or nearly 3 percent, to close at 16.12 dollars, its lowest price since July 17. CRA shares fell 66 cents, or nearly 4 percent, to 18.30 dollars.

• **Mercedes-Benz AG** is still working on a feasibility study for the production of a multipurpose vehicle with its joint venture partners, **Hainsan Automotive Factory** and **Sanxing Motor** of China. Mercedes denied a newspaper report that the Chinese venture had been delayed because of disagreements with its partners.

• **Shares of Bangkok Bank PLC** led Thai stocks in their first rally in 10 days, on increased trading by a fund set up by brokerages last month to raise high-profile shares. The Stock Exchange of Thailand composite index rose 14.13 points, or 1.4 percent, to 996.16. *KRF/Global, Bloomberg, AFX*



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Malaysia to Sell Rail System

Bloomberg Business News

KUALA LUMPUR — The Malaysian government has agreed to sell the national railway system to a group of investors led by Renong Bhd., one of Renong's partners said Wednesday.

The move is the latest in a string of sales of state-owned companies since the late 1980s, which has led to the divestment of companies that control everything from fuel distribution to electricity to telecommunications.

The price of the transaction was not disclosed, but one brokerage house said the railway system was worth about 2 billion ringgit ($799 million.)

Under the agreement, Renong will own 50 percent of a joint-venture company formed to buy the railway operator KTM Bhd., according to Bolton Properties Bhd. Bolton, which has interests in property development and finance, will own 20 percent of the company, while 30 percent will be held by Diversified Resources Bhd., a carmaker.

Renong, which has interests in construction, telecommunications and banking, was formerly owned by the ruling political party in Malaysia, the United Malays National Organization, and is now controlled by a close party associate, Halim Saad.

Mr. Halim, the chairman of Renong, was groomed by former finance minister Daim Zainuddin, who is a confidante of Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad and is one of the government's principal economic advisers.

Last year, the government said it planned to sell the railway as part of a plan to curb government spending and trim debt.

KTM is worth about 2.0 billion ringgit, estimated HLG Securities in a report Wednesday. The railway's key asset is 31,250 acres (12,656 hectares) of land, which the government valued at about 1 billion ringgit in 1986, HLG wrote.

Renong shares rose 10 sen to 3.74 ringgit. Renong, through subsidiaries, has won lucrative contracts to build and operate toll roads on major highways in Malaysia.

The group of investors buying KTM will submit a final proposal to the government for formal approval.

Samsung Considers First-Ever Layoffs

Bloomberg Business News

SEOUL — Samsung Co. is considering laying off workers for the first time to help cut operating costs by a third within three years, the company said Wednesday.

The plans are the latest in a series of cost-cutting measures taken by South Korean companies after their annual profits fell by about a third because of slowing exports.

The Samsung group includes Samsung Electronics Co. and Samsung Heavy Industries Co.

Samsung, which traces its history back to 1936, is taking action after six-month net profit fell 60 percent at Samsung Electronics, the world's largest producer of memory chips. Like other Korean chipmakers, Samsung was hurt by a slump in chip prices worldwide.

Separately, Samsung Heavy Industries is the favorite to win a $200 million oil drilling contract for the Conoco Inc. of the United States, Samsung said.

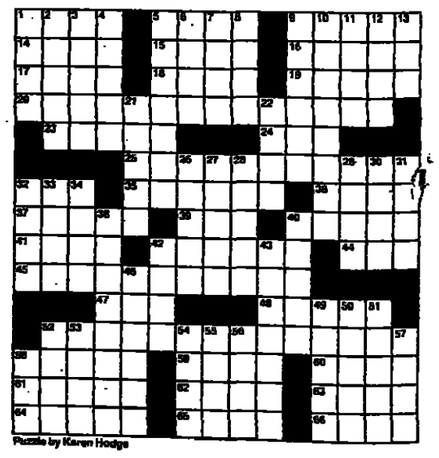
CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Barrelhead bills
5 Cartel
9 Prepares, with "up"
14 Leleiwi Point site
15 Abandoned
16 Astrodome athlete
17 Perfect place
18 "The —— lama, he's . . .": Nash
19 Stiff necks
20 Specs for Elmer Fudd's gardener?
23 Bore
24 Baby buggy?
25 Elmer Fudd's quiet frontier?
32 Use the ax
35 Stand in the Rockies
36 "Now —— me down . . ."
37 Adjust, as the wheels
39 Turncoat
40 Dinner partner of film
41 Avis lead-in
42 —— ladder
44 Raise, with "to"
45 Elmer Fudd's colonial cooking utensil?
47 Former queen of Spain
48 Unsavory
52 Elmer Fudd's borrowed troubles?
58 Kind of law
59 Punjabi princess
60 Ne plus ultra
61 Restaurateur of song
62 Fictional pooch
63 Where to meet the Mets
64 Gives orders, in a way
65 Something to say?
66 First name in fairy tales

DOWN

1 Wad
2 Staffers
3 February forecast
4 "S.W.A.T." lieutenant of 70's TV
5 Ones who are fair
6 Protracted
7 Rare blood type, for short
8 Pen chamber
9 Rumors
10 Brain
11 Skin cream ingredient
12 Yankees' counterparts
13 Alums-to-be: Abbr.
21 Herbert Hoover, e.g.
22 Author Beattie et al.
28 Nursery rhyme name
27 Emulate Mr. Chips
28 Under one's control
29 Pierce's portrayer
30 Check for ID
31 Gave the once-over
32 Beethoven's "—— Quartet"
33 Airline name that's derived from Hosea
34 Lean and flexible
38 Fighting bird
40 Put it to
42 A Perón
43 Citizen of Mostar
46 Words before "toes" or "best behavior"
49 Swamped
50 Starbucks order
51 Land on the Red Sea
52 Ward of "Sisters"
53 Gulf war figure
54 Pull a pistol
55 Jumble
56 Penny ——
57 Geographical heptad
58 Science course requirement



Puzzle by Karen Hodge

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Solution to Puzzle of Sept. 11

Z	E	T	A		P	A	T	H	S		S	L	A	W
O	D	E	S		A	B	O	U	T		T	U	B	A
D	E	N	S		R	A	N	G	E	R	O	V	E	R
I	R	S		L	E	T	T	E	R	E	R			
A	L	O	H	A			O	R	N	A	M	E	N	T
C	E	R	A	M	I	C				L	Y	C	E	E
			H	E	R	O	I	S	M			H	A	T
	X	M	A	R	K	S	T	H	E	S	P	O	T	
B	R	O			S	T	E	A	M	E	R			
B	A	R	I	C				G	O	N	E	R	I	L
L	Y	N	C	H	I	N	G			S	P	A	C	E
			H	O	N	E	Y	B	E	E		C	E	L
O	E	D	I	P	U	S	R	E	X		Z	I	M	A
J	O	I	N		S	T	O	N	E		I	N	A	N
S	N	A	G		E	S	S	E	S		P	E	N	D

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Other Funds

Actifutures Ltd		237.20
Actiquation Share		273.35
Actum Leveraged Fd		78.80
Adelaide		1177.80
Adelaide		231.39
Advanced Pacific Strat		81.46
Alexandra Gilt Invest Fd I		97.39
Amro Investment		10393.74
Aquascope Fund		101.28
Argus Fund Bond		1234.05
Argus Fund Equity		1123.43
Aruba Fd Ltd		7.42
Asia Oceania Fund		13.97
Asia Vision		10.00
Asian Selection Hdgs		302.25
Associated Investors Inc.		1072.59
Atmore Fund Ltd		91.7900
Aurigo Intl Ltd		97.81
BEAR International Ltd		15.30
Black Diamond Ltd		1525.00
Brookscastle Invt Ltd (BVI)		11.984
C.C.I.L.		39.94
Capra Global Mgd Assets		1219.76
Cat Lwss Stc-Mkt Gem Wrt		938.47
Cat Umbrella Stc Asia HY		1620.60
Cat Umbrella Stc Mkt Neu		884.86
CB Gemmon India Fund		172.62
Central & Eastern Euro		29.87
Century Pacific		1.7
Cervin Growth Fund		93.68
Chilton Intl (BVI) Ltd		18288.41
Chinese Silk		2.7
Chiltern Strategic Fund		157.42
Chapel Limited		193.55
Cohn Smith Sd Fd Ltd		109.34
CML Strategic Inv Fd Ltd		108.115
Consensus Holdings		1.25
Cornhill Int NV		111.80
Concord Cos Growth Corp		11.35
Continental Investors Inc		12.1645
Continvest Actions Int		8525.00
Continvest Obli Balanc CT		1513.88
Continvest Obli Europe CT		1164.53
Continvest Obli World		525.68
Coutts Mastr-Adv Perf Fd		1.0789
Crosby Debt Cap		241.39
Cumber Invt S.A.		476.69
D. Witter Wld Wide Inv Tst		20.85
Delsec Jap Fd Ltd		51.40
DB Argentina Bd Fd		1047.61
DB Brazil Equity Fd Sb		26901.85
DB Hydrid Global Opportunities		1.0
Derivative Asset Alloc.		1213.06
DMG - Nadhi Bonds Fund		11750.05
Dreyfus America Fund		1.0
DVT Performance Fd		117.57
Eje Overseas Fund Ltd		1.0
Emerge Capital		1744.02
Emsl Bnds Intl. Plus A		1253.68
Emsl Bnds Intl. Plus B		1479.70
Emsl Finance Inst. Plus A		876.71
Emsl Finance Inst. Plus B		922.80
Emsl Gems Intl. Plus A		1.0
Emsl Gems Intl. Plus B		121.00
Emsl Indy Index Plus A		889.00
Emsl Indy Index Plus B		1.0
Emsl Mnth Index Plus A		926.16
Emsl Mnth Index Plus B		981.85
Emsl Spain Index Plus A		1414.00
Emsl Spain Intl. Plus B		1554.00
Emsl Switzl Index Plus A		1011.45
Emsl Switzl Index Plus B		1062.34
Emsl UK Index Plus A		1157.49
Emsl UK Index Plus B		1180.73
Envirosponsors Invest Co		10.79
Europrestige		749.84
Excelsior Fund Ltd		174.53
F & F Fd Club Inc S		1.0
F.M.P. Portfolio		0.8795
Fortune Fund		1150.70
Fredrikt Overseas Ltd		1.0
First Frontier Fund		57.13
First Trikord Cap Corp		9.80
Fonkis 1 Money		1045.34
Fonkis 2 - Intl Bond		920.67
Fonmutdigo 10 Intl		899.56
Formosa Growth Fd		15.25
Fortitude Group Inc		172.11E
Fortitude High Risk Inc		1840.0022E
Fortune Fund		974.79
GEM Generation Ltd		1089.52
Global 93 Inv Ltd S		13.10
Global 94 Inv Ltd S/F		20.47
Global Arbitrage Ltd		1444.48
Gorsecot		29.33
Grahams Global Invt Fd		1.0
Gyalshori Rel Val F US-S		1197.80
Harbour Hdgs Ltd(Cl May)		2.7989
Hemmington Hdgs N.V.		1.0
HIP-US Growth Fund		318.92
IAM Growth Fd		20.799
IAM Holdings Ltd		244.35
ICA-IGB		12.54
ICA-IGF		11.29
ICA-INL		10.30
Infinity Investors Ltd		8431.00
Intl Securities Fund		37.14
Intrepid Capital Corp C		0.85
Intrepid Capital Fd-Made		1099.13
Intrinsic SA		49.06
Intl Network Invt Fund		9.38
Invesco Dmtc		97.22
Jaa & Great Asian Prosp		171.16
Jason Pacific Fund		27486.00
Kingate Global Fd Ltd Cl A		1.0
Prod RCA Stlo Ofl		1.0
Kingate Global Fd Ltd Cl B		122.46
Kingate Global Fd Ltd Cl Dm	Dm	107.43
KM Global		1114.00
KML - II High Yield		661.23
Knowledge Trust		12.5662
La Fayette 71st Century		122.05
La Fayette Holdings Ltd		179.43
La Fayette Japan Growth		127.09
La Jolla Int Grth Fd Ltd		222.95
Leaf Skop		1611.53
Legenda Fd Ltd/Jul01		1000.00
Leonardo Global Fund Ltd		99.7900
Life Global Fd Ltd		831.40
Lux Intl Mgt Fd Ltd		118.97
Lyxfund		12.50
Lyxo Sel. Holdings		169.12
M.Kingdon Offshore, N.V.		25.1662
Mallard Capital & Hedge Fd		1.0
Matterhorn Offshore Fd		21372.45
McGinnis Global (Aug31)		1184.76
Mgt.Health Net Inc		11.26
Millennium International		15.94
MLM Intermediate Ltd		197.54
ALL Principle Protec Plus		100.85
Mont Blanc Fonds Fund		101.36
Moore Global Invt A		6745.67
Moore Global Invt B	Ecu	2510.80
Multichoice		1.0
Newbank Debentures		1297.00
Newcastle Cat Synmmp 5A		2674.566E
Nightshade Mutual Fd NV	Ecu	1112.74
NSF F.I.T. Ltd		13.74
O.I.M.A. Fund Limited		10.00
Offshore Strategies Ltd		1121.72
Omega Overseas Partners		205.7707E
Opportunities U.S. Ass.		203.12
Optimizer Fund		2977.24
Otway USA		229.48
Pan Fixed Inc Fd		105.09
PAM International Ltd		157.56
Pancaric Inc		1.0
Panda Fund Plc		117.245
Pangaea Offshore (Jul31)		1.0
Parc Intl Fund		126.698
Parallax Global Nav		1844.40
Parks Fund Ltd		114.685
Peapot Intl Fund		1.0
Perl Global Eq Fd		1285.59
Permal Upolyhse Ltd		172.37
Phoenix Health		88.15
Phoenix Four Inc		652.13
Plurigestion Plurirex	FF	617.23
Plurigestion Rendement	FF	26.15
Pinefield Sicav		24.39
Pompey Overseas Ltd		1183.75
Prospective Select Fd		13.58
Primal Capital Fund Ltd		144.13
Prime Leveraged Fd Ltd		100.62
Regal Intl Fund Ltd		1737.72
Resources Intl		3.29
Ric Global Fd Ltd Cl A		93.64
Richcourt 1 & Start Inv		1.0
Richcourt America Inc		172.63
Richcourt Futures Inc		1729.32
Rimro Kle. Single Fd		1.0
Sandbrook Holding N.V.		3.10
SIC Pandora Val BVI Ltd		1532.44
SJJ Tech. SA Luxembourg		1.0
Selected Strategies Intl		113.69
Selective Fut. Ptfl Ltd		1.0
SGA World Growth A		1.0
SGA World Growth B	Ecu	98.11
Sinclair Muirhead Ltd		1014.97
Sirens Fund		1.0
SJO Global (6097)21-6595		1448.79
Smith Barney Wrldwd Sec E		14.51
Smith Barney Wrldwd Spec E		245.52
Spiral Hedge Ltd		182.35
Spiral Strategies Ltd		110.96
Strat Select Ltd		481.66
Strat A.M. Fund		730.00
Strat Healthcare Inv Fd		137.2673E
Strategic Balanced		12.73
Strand Fund		1.0
Strome Offshore Ltd		218.1834E
Sunset Global Cms		67.84
Swiss Accom		382.00
System Global Fund		12345.49
Techno Global Fd Ltd		1.0
Templeton Global Inc		7.78
The Best Fund Ltd		940.31
The Bridge Fund N.V.		13.67
The Fortune Fd Ltd		1367.88
The J Fund B.V.I. Ltd		11901.45E
The Mgmt Corp Of Bvi		1.0
The Mutmaker Fd Ltd		1.0
The Quantum Fund		9.62
Tiger Select Yield NV Bld		98.36
TIIC (OTC) Jap. Fd Sicav		9.87
Tokyo (OTC) Fund Sicav		9.81
Transpacific Fund Ltd		1926.00
Trinity Futures Fd Ltd		987.2798
Trinity I		1434.91
Tweedy Browne Intl Sfr		10.71
Tweedy Browne Intl Ltd		28.66
Tweedy Browne n.v. Cl A		2.0
Tweedy Browne n.v. Cl B		1979.84
Umbrella Debt Fund Ltd		711.36
Umbrella Fund Ltd		174.00
Uni-Gbl Fd Synthetique		1141.82
Uni-Gbl Stc FX Mkt 3 yrs		1091.74
Uni-Gbl Stc USA Mkt 3 yrs		1113.36
Uni-Global Sicav DEM		1502.89
Uni-Global Sicav ECU		1494.13
Uni-Global Sicav FRF		7788.47
Uni-Global Sicav GBP		1224.60
Uni-Global Sicav USD		1297.56
Unique Intl Ltd		2073.00
Us Automarge div N.V.		4.62
Valbonne	Ecu	147.27
Victor Futures Fund		104.66
Vimsayer Investments Plc		12.5662
Voltaire Ltd		4094.42
Wales Wilder Intl Fd		708.14
Wth Global Fd Sic. PIB		177.09
Wth Global Fd Stl Inv PIB		178.18
Wth Global Fd Sic. PIB		147.43
World Balanced Fund S.A		13.97
Worldwide Linked		25.38
WPG Porter Cross Pat		193.1300
Young		990.50
Zenell Lombardier Ltd		1.0
Zenny Hedge Fund		264.19
Zweig DiMenna Intl Ltd		15322.00

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

WORLD ROUNDUP



Gary A Cameron/Reuters

Nick Price practicing for the President's Cup between the United States and an International Team which starts in Virginia on Friday.

Jalabert Keeps Lead

CYCLING Jeroen Blijlevens overtook Tom Steels with a final sprint into Almeria to win the fifth stage of the Tour of Spain on Wednesday. Laurent Jalabert of ONCE remained the overall leader, finishing 18th in a close pack of more than 20 riders. *(AP)*

Camby Signs for $8m

BASKETBALL Marcus Camby agreed to a three-year contract with the Toronto Raptors worth more than $8 million. Camby, the 1995-96 college basketball player of the year at Massachusetts, was the second overall pick in the draft. *(AP)*

Mets Beat Marlins

BASEBALL Jason Isringhausen, in his second start since coming off the disabled list Sept. 6, scattered four hits in 6⅔ innings as New York beat Florida 3-1 Wednesday. Lance Johnson was 3-for-4, bolstering his major-league leading hit total to 204. *(AP)*

[Tuesday's Baseball, Page 21]

Crowded Schedule

San Diego State University football team and the San Diego Padres have both scheduled games for Jack Murphy Stadium for the same afternoon. Neither wants to give way.

The Aztecs game against Oklahoma is due to start at 12:30 P.M. and is to be broadcast by the ABC-TV. The Padres were originally scheduled to play the Los Angeles Dodgers in the evening, but the game was moved to 1:30 P.M. after Fox TV, another national network, exercised a provision in its contract with baseball that allows it to move games.

The Padres say they have scheduling priority, but the city, which owns the stadium, backs the Aztecs. *(AP)*

Council Runs With Pack

FOOTBALL The Green Bay Packers' first Monday home game in 10 years created a clash with the meeting of nearby Lake Geneva City Council. Both were started at 8 P.M., but while the Packers game lasted 3 hours and 4 minutes the council meeting, which normally takes at least two hours, was over in 30 minutes.

"I should make a resolution that all Packer games be played on Monday nights when there's a council meeting," said Mayor Chuck Platts.

By 8:45 P.M. the meeting room was empty. Alderman Ed Yaeger was one of the few city officials lingering and talking to friends.

"I set my VCR," he said. *(AP)*

Boksic Sparkles As Juventus Wins

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Alen Boksic scored a superbly taken goal on his home debut to lead European champions Juventus to a 1-0 victory over Manchester United in its opening Champions' League Group C match on Wednesday.

The 26-year-old Croatian striker, criticized for missing a series of chances in Juventus's opening league match of the season at Reggiana on Sunday, gave a virtuoso performance that included the only goal of the game after 34 minutes.

Boksic collected a through ball from French midfielder Zinedine Zidane, took the ball to the edge of the United box and rode a tackle before sweeping the over Peter Schmeichel the United goalkeeper.

Although it was the only goal of the game, it emphasized the significant advantage Juventus, fielding only six players who appeared in last May's European Cup final win over Ajax Amsterdam, held over the English league champions and F.A. Cup holders.

Its crisp, concise play, built around the nonstop foraging of Boksic, Zidane, Alessandro Del Piero and Didier Deschamps was in stark contrast to United's hit-and-hope strategy that was further undermined by some sloppy passing and control.

Rapid Vienna 1, Fenerbahce 1 Christian Stumpf scored with 20 minutes left to save Rapid from defeat in Vienna in the other Group C game.

A mistake by Andrzej Lesiak bungled in the 31st minute presented Fenerbahce striker Elvir Bolic with the opening goal.

The Turks dominared the first half and held the initiative in the second half until Christian Stumpf surprisd Fenerbahce goalie Recber Rustu in the 70th minute, heading the ball while falling to the ground.

Auxerre 0, Ajax 1 In Group A, an inspired goal by Jari Litmanen after little more than three minutes gave Ajax Amsterdam anaway victory over European Cup debutants Auxerre in France.

It was the first away goal of the season in any competition for Ajax which has been plagued by injuries and was deprived of four players through suspension.

Nigerian winger Tajani Babangida broke away on the right before lofting a cross into the penalty area. The ball dropped toward Litamen who leapt to meet it with the outside of his right boot and sent a gentle, looping but precise shot over Lionel Charbonnier into the the top corner of the Auxerre goal.

Edwin van der Sar, the Ajax goalkeeper, saved point-blank save from winger Bernard Diomede in the 18th minute. Diomede was Auxerre's most dangerous attacker but his finishing was poor.

Grasshoppers 3, Rangers 0 In Zurich, Grasshoppers ambushed ambitious Glasgow Rangers in the other Group A game.

Midfielder Murat Yakin gave Grasshoppers the lead on 18 minutes with a firm header. Kubilay Turkmilyaz put the Swiss champions further ahead. Turkyilmaz headed home a left-wing corner 11 minutes from time.

Milan 2, Porto 3 Two late goals from second half substitute Jardel lifted Porto to a memorable away victory over AC Milan in Group D.

Jardel came on in the 62d minute of and scored in the 75th and 83d minutes to upset Milan, three times winners of the European Cup in the last eight seasons.

Marco Simone put the Italian club ahead in the 14th minute. Artur equalized for the Portuguese team in the 53d minute but World Player of the Year George Weah put Milan ahead up 15 minutes later, only to injure himself in the process.

Weah rammed his goal home from close range but apparently snared a ring on his finger as he turned away to celebrate the goal. He was carried off the pitch and his hand, bleeding profusely, was swathed in a bandage as he left.

Jardel headed home his first goal from a cross by Zlatko Zahovic and then cashed in on a defensive error to score the second.

Goteborg 2, Rosenborgs 3 In Group D, Striker Harald Brattbakk set up the equalizer and scored the winner 12 minutes later as Rosenborg of Trondheim upset IFK Gothenburg in Sweden.

Brattbakk capitalized on a sloppy defensive play by the Swedes to score the game-winner in the 64th minute

Atletico Madrid 4, Steaua Bucharest 0 In Group B, Argentine striker Juan Eduardo Esnaider scored twice as Atletico Madrid beat Steaua Bucharest which played with only 10 men for two thirds of the game.

Esnaider scored twice in the first half. Another Argentine, Diego Simeone added two more after the break as the Spanish side totally outplayed the Romanians.

Esnaider looked set to score when he was brought down in the area by Marius Baciu in the 28th. Baciu was sent off and Atletico took complete command.

Esnaider maintained his record of finding the net in every official game since moving across the Spanish capital to Atletico in the summer.

He knocked in the first after good work by Simeone in the 32d minute and headed home a superb Milinko Pantic cross just before the break.

Steaua goalkeeper Daniel Gherasim had an outstanding first half but was to blame for both second-half goals, allowing Simeone to beat him to the ball twice — first at a corner in the 64th minute and then to a cross five minutes from time.

The pitch at the Vicente Calderon ground — which was laid just two days ago after the old grass had suffered an invasion of worms — survived well despite heavy rain before the match.

Borussia Dortmund 2, Widzew Lodz 1 In Dortmund, in the other Group B game Heiko Herrlich capitalized twice on Widzew Lodz mistakes to lift uninspired Borussia Dortmund to victory over the Polish champions.

Herrlich scored in the 45th and 68th minutes. Widzew Forward Marek Citko, left unmarked, briefly enlivened the match in the 84th minute by cutting the Dortmund lead to a goal with a shot from 20 meters (20 yards).

The poor play of the Bundesliga titlist Dortmund — especially in the first half — led the 40,000 spectators in Westfalenstadiom to chant: "We want the champions."

In UEFA Cup matches played Wednesday:

Hutnik Krakow 0, Monaco 1 Monaco gave France its first victory in five attempts in the first round of the UEFA Cup when it beat Hutnik Krakow, 1-0, in a first leg match Wednesday.

Victor Ikpeba, a 73d-minute substitute, scored the winning goal in the 86th minute, shooting home from a tight angle after the Hutnik defense failed to clear the ball from a free-kick.

Philippe Leonard, Monaco's Belgian international defender, was sent off in the 60th minute for his second bookable offense but Hutnik, making its European debut, failed to capitalize.

Panathinaikos 4, Legia Warsaw 2 Panathinaikos of Greece, a semi-finalist in last year's Champions Cup, fell behind in the third minute at home to Legia Warsaw. But Nikos Lymberopoulos, twice, and Alexis Alexoudis put the Greeks 3-1 up at halftime.

Moscow Spartak 3, Silkeborg 2 In Moscow, Andrei Tikhonov scored two first-half goals and Moscow Spartak hung on for victory over Silkeborg. Valery Kechinov also scored as Spartak took a 3-0 lead into intermission. The Danes missed a penalty in the closing minutes.

Rapid Bucharest 1, Karlsruhe 0 A second-half goal by striker Dumitru Tartau gave Rapid Bucharest a home victory over the visiting Germans.

(AP, AFP, Reuters)

EUROPEAN SOCCER



Luca Bruno/The Associated Press

Juventus's Alen Boksic celebrating his goal against Manchester United.

Kanu's Heart Problem Raises Questions for Clubs

By Frank Dell'Apa
The Boston Globe

The discovery last week that Nwankwo Kanu, the 20-year-old Nigerian who had joined Inter Milan this summer, had severe problems with an aortic valve in his heart raised questions over the way soccer clubs screen the health of players and the way in which they treat African players. It was also part of a pattern of heart problems among African — and in particular Nigerian — soccer players.

Bruno Caru, cardiologist at the National Research Center and the team doctor for the Stefanel Milano basketball team, said the defect could have been detected by a first-year medical student.

"This is doubtless old data," Caru told La Gazzeta Dello Sport. "I exclude categorically that three months ago Kanu could have been healthy: he has been ill for years. There are those who have exploited this guy. Fortunately, he has been acquired by a serious and scrupulous club. Thus, the man will not run further risks."

But one thing appears certain: Kanu's career is over, unless the valve can be surgically replaced.

Kanu had moved this summer from Ajax of Amsterdam to Inter. He had accomplished more than most athletes do in a lifetime while still in his teens. He played for Ajax's midfield in two European Cup finals in two successive years. This summer he led the Nigerian national team to the Olympic title after victories over Brazil and Argentina.

Unlike basketball players Hank Gathers, of Loyola Marymount University, and Reggie Lewis, of the Boston Celtics, who both died of heart attacks, he had risen virtually to the top of his sport before the age of 20.

It is more than coincidence that Kanu has been compared with basketball players, since he stands 6 feet 6 inches. Kanu's height makes for an anomalous appearance — he displays the proficiency and ball skills of players with much lower centers of gravity.

Top European clubs are increasingly tapping the African marketplace. The presence of African players in Europe — especially Italy — is placing them under greater scrutiny.

The Milan cardiologists noted a tendency in African athletes to have heart irregularities. There has not been great documentation of this phenomenon, but two Nigerian national team players have collapsed on the field since 1982; and Nigerian players have died in games in Nigeria and Greece in the last two years.

Conclusions cannot be drawn from these incidents, but Italian clubs are being cautious. A 17-year-old Nigerian was stopped from trying out for Milan because of arrhythmia. Another Nigerian, 22-year-old Onyabor Monye Precious, was rejected by Reggiana because of suspected heart problems and is on loan to Serie B's Cosenza, where he will be regularly monitored.

African players should benefit from the increased awareness. Many of the victims of these problems have little support.

All Ajax players were supposedly insured by Lloyd's of London, but there's doubt about Kanu's status, since he probably had not been closely examined by a physician recently. Part of the confusion over Kanu stems from the Dutch approach to personal liberties and health. Clubs place the ultimate responsibility on the individual.

"There appeared to be some carelessness on behalf of his club," said George V. Goualin, a Nigerian player agent based in Paris. "It seems that most clubs do not have too much concern for African footballers."

Rough Times For Brazil's Skillful Stars

Reuters

RIO DE JANEIRO — For the past month, Brazilians have been subjected to scenes of unadulterated brutality and sickening violence on their television screens as early as four in the afternoon.

Brazilian television stations are among the world's leading clients for Hollywood's more bloodthirsty productions, offering viewers endless car chases, explosions, scenes of torture, machine gun fights and ninjas by the thousand.

But the prime time thuggery is very much a local production: the Brazilian soccer championship.

Brazilian domestic football is not for the squeamish. The national team has always been associated with skills and magic, but fans watching a domestic clash between two leading clubs are more likely to see players lunging at each others' legs with reckless two-footed challenges.

Some teams have even been accused of employing a "rota" system in which their defenders take it in turns to kick the opposition's best player instead of getting a man-to-man marker to do it. This reduces the chances of the same defender picking up two yellow cards.

"The violence in Brazilian football today is a disgrace," said former international Gerson, now a television commentator.

The source of his anger was a clash between leading clubs Flamengo and Corinthians, a game symbolic of the rest of the competition.

In the first minute, Flamengo's lightweight striker Savio was knocked over by a vicious challenge from behind by Corinthians defender Alexandre Lopes. Yet, in a decision which critics say is indicative of Brazilian refereeing, the giant defender got away with only a yellow card.

Savio, advised by Mario Zagalo, the national team coach, to cut down on dribbling to save his shins from further punishment, hinted later that he had been hit on an already-injured ankle.

Gerson said FIFA, international soccer's governing body, says: "Players should be sent off for that type of offense, but you try getting that into the heads of our referees. This refereeing is a joke.

"All that has to be done is to send the offender off. It does not matter whether it is the first minute or the first second. But the referees here overlook everything, and the disciplinary tribunals overlook everything, too."

Last week, a national news program asked the coaches of top clubs to elect the most violent players in Brazilian soccer. The winners included midfielders Amaral and Ze Elias, two regular Brazil internationals.

"It was a sequence to make your hair stand on end," said soccer critic Fernando Calazans, referring to the clips that accompanied the vote. "The scenes proved that the fouls are increasingly targeting the legs of the opponent."

While the coaches acted as the jury on this occasion, many feel they should be in the dock. Coaches are accused of complaining about violence when it is against their own players but ignoring it when it is carried out by them.

Throughout the match with Corinthians, Flamengo coach Joel Santana could be heard cursing the violence of his opponents and the leniency of the referee, thanks to a microphone near the Flamengo bench. But when asked about a challenge by Flamengo midfielder Alejandro Mancuso that dispatched Corinthians playmaker Souza to the treatment table before halftime, Santana replied: "Mancuso is macho."

Souza is expected to be out of action for 15 days while Mancuso received a yellow card only.

Three Flamengo players were included in the list of leading perpetrators. The club's latest signing is defender Junior Baiano, sacked by German club Werder Bremen after receiving a 10-match ban for punching an opponent in a Bundesliga match.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	80	63	.559	—
Baltimore	78	66	.542	2½
Boston	73	72	.503	8
Toronto	66	79	.455	15
Detroit	51	94	.352	30
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Cleveland	85	58	.594	—
Chicago	78	67	.537	8
Minnesota	72	72	.500	13½
Milwaukee	70	76	.479	16½
Kansas City	66	79	.455	20
WEST DIVISION				
Texas	83	61	.576	—
Seattle	73	69	.514	9
Oakland	71	75	.486	13
California	65	80	.448	18½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	86	57	.601	—
Montreal	78	66	.542	8½
Florida	71	75	.486	16½
New York	64	81	.441	23
Philadelphia	58	87	.400	29
CENTRAL DIVISION				
St. Louis	79	66	.545	—
Houston	77	69	.531	2½
Chicago	73	71	.507	5½
Cincinnati	73	72	.503	6
Pittsburgh	59	84	.413	19
WEST DIVISION				
Los Angeles	80	64	.556	—
San Diego	81	65	.555	—
Colorado	74	71	.510	6½
San Francisco	59	84	.413	20½

IHT Puts Baseball Stats on the Internet
All the box scores and the 1996 schedule on the IHT web site:
http://www.iht.com/IHT/SPORTS/bbl.html

TUESDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

California 102 002 000—5 10 2
Cleveland 111 000 004—7 11 1
D.Springer, Holtz (7), Harris (7), James (8), Percival (8) and Fabregas; Hershiser, Assenmacher (9) and Pena. Diaz (9). W—Assenmacher, 4-2. L—Percival, 0-2. HRs—California, Edmonds (27), Hudler (15). Cleveland, Lofton (14), Ramirez (28).

Milwaukee 225 010 100—11 14 1
Boston 401 004 010—10 14 2
Garcia, Miranda (6), Jones (6), Fetters (8) and Levis. Mathemy (9); Eshelman, Hudson (2), Harris (3), Lacy (5), Gunderson (7), Brandenburg (7), Slocumb (9) and Hassleman. Hatteberg (9). W—Garcia, 4-3. L—Hudson, 3-4. Sv—Fetters (28). HRs—Milwaukee, Cirillo 2 (14), Levis (1). Boston, M. Vaughn (39), Greenwell (7).

Chicago 100 000 000—1 8 1
Baltimore 100 030 01x—5 8 0
Tapani, Bertotti (8), Darwin (8), Thomas (8) and Karkovice Wells, Mills (8), Myers (9) and Hoiles. W—Wells, 11-13. L—Tapani, 12-9. HR—Baltimore, Palmeiro (35).

Texas 004 023 200—11 14 2
Toronto 102 000 230—8 14 1
D.Oliver, Heredia (7), Cook (8), Russell (9), Vosberg (9), Henneman (9) and Rodriguez; W.Williams, Flener (6), Silva (7), Dn.Johnson (8), Brow (9) and O'Brien. W—D. Oliver, 12-6. L—W. Williams, 3-3. Sv—Henneman (30). HRs—Texas, Clark (11), Tenteton (21), Stevens (2). Toronto, Sprague (34).

Seattle 000 002 000—2 6 0
Kansas City 020 002 00x—4 7 2
Torres, Ayala (7) and Wilson; Rosado, Hulsman (8), Granger (8), Scanlan (8), Bluma (9) and Sweeney. W—Rosado, 6-5. L—Torres, 1-2. Sv— Bluma (1). HRs— Seattle, E. Martinez (25). Kansas City, Hamelin (9).

Oakland 010 231 000—7 11 0
Minnesota 000 000 000—0 3 0
Telgheder and Steinbach; Robertson, Parra (5), Honsell (6), Klingenbeck (8), Walbeck, Durant (8). W—Telgheder, 3-6. L—Robertson, 7-14. HR—Oakland, Young (17).

New York 302 300 010—9 15 1
Detroit 402 011 000—8 12 0
Gooden, Bones (1), Boehringer (3), J. Nelson (6), M. Rivera (7), Wetteland (9) and Girardi; Van Poppel, J. Cummings (4), Sager (7), M.Myers (8), Lima (9) and Ausmus. W—M. Rivera, 6-2. L—Sager, 3-4. Sv—Wetteland (39). HR—N.Y., O'Neill (16).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis 000 001 000—1 6 2
San Francisco 000 000 000—0 5 0
Petkovsek, Fossas (6), Bailey (7), Honeycutt (7), Eckersley (8) and Sheaffer, Pagnozzi (7); Rueter, DeLucia (8) and R. Wilkins, Mirabelli (9). W—Petkovsek, 11-2. L—Rueter, 5-7. Sv—Eckersley (27).

Philadelphia 000 100 020—3 6 2
Houston 100 000 02x—4 10 3
Schilling and Santiago; Drabek, Brocail (7), Morman (8), Hernandez (9) and Eusebio, Manwaring (9). W—Morman, 4-1. L—Schilling, 7-9. Sv—Hernandez (6).

Montreal 010 020 000—3 13 2
Chicago 320 000 22x—10 12 0
Deal, Alvarez (1), Martvel (2), Juden (4), D. Veres (6), Leiper (7), Dyer (7), Cormier (8), Rojas (8) and D. Fletcher, Spehr (8); F.Castillo, Casian (5), Bottenfield (6), B. Patterson (8), Telemaco (9) and Servais. W—Bottenfield, 3-5. L—Deal, 3-3. HR—Chicago, Timmons (5).

Florida 100 000 020 004—7 14 1
New York 010 000 011 000—3 12 1
(12 innings)
A.Leiter, Hammond (7), Nen (8), Powell (10). F. Heredia (12) and C.Johnson; Harnisch, DiPoto (8), Wallace (9), J. Franco (11), D.Henry (12), Byrd (12) and Hundley. W—Powell, 4-1. L—D. Henry, 2-8. HRs—Florida, E. Renteria (4). New York, Ochoa (4).

Atlanta 028 310 002—6 15 1
Colorado 000 410 40x—9 13 1
Glavine, Clontz (7), Wade (7), Blalock (7) and Lopez; M.Thompson, Leskanic (5), Holmes (7), M. Munoz (8), B. Ruffin (9) and Decker. W—Holmes, 4-4. L—Clontz, 6-3. Sv—B. Ruffin (21). HRs—Atlanta, Dye (11). Colorado, Galarraga (42).

Ciscleoff 000 209 002—4 7 0
Los Angeles 320 000 00x—5 11 0
Saikeld, J. Ruffin (2), Carrara (3), Sullivan (5), Carrasco (7), Service (8), Reminger (8) and Taubensee; Candiotti, Worrell (9) and Piazza. W—Candiotti, 9-9. L—Saikeld, 9-5. Sv—Worrell (41). HRs—Cincinnati, Larkin (28). Los Angeles, Hollandsworth (11).

Pittsburgh 100 001 021—5 11 0
San Diego 300 001 002—6 12 2
Lieber, Micell (6), Ruebel (7), Boever (8) and Kendall; S.Sanders, D. Veres (6), Osuna (6), T.Worrell (7), Bochtler (8), Bergman (8), Hoffstson (9) and Flaherty. W—Hoffman, 8-4. L—Boever, 0-1. HRs—San Diego, Finley (24), G. Vaughn (9).

JAPANESE LEAGUES

CENTRAL LEAGUE

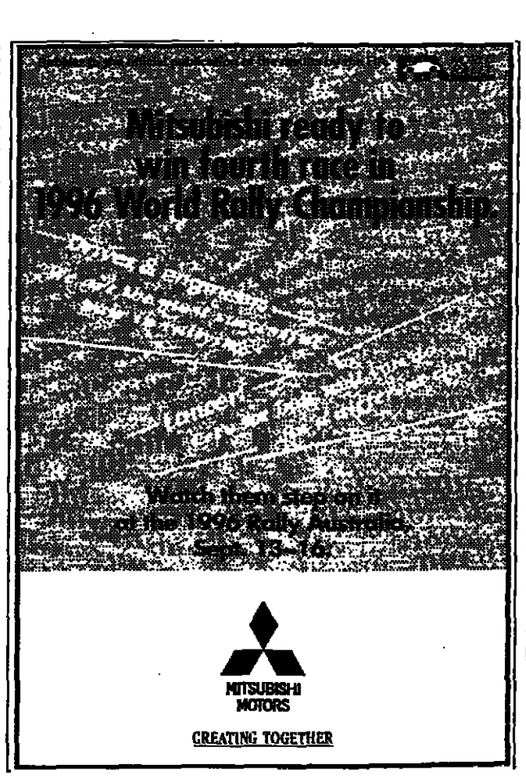
	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Hiroshima	67	48	0	.583	—
Yomiuri	66	50	0	.569	1½
Chunichi	63	52	0	.548	4
Yakult	55	61	0	.474	12½
Yokohama	48	67	0	.417	19
Hanshin	48	69	0	.410	20

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS
Hiroshima 5, Yakult 3, 12 innings
Yomiuri 4, Hanshin 2

PACIFIC LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Orix	66	45	5	.595	—
Nippon Ham	63	51	3	.553	4½
Kintetsu	54	55	1	.495	11
Seibu	53	61	4	.465	14½
Lotte	50	61	2	.450	16
Daiei	52	65	1	.444	17

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS
Nippon Ham 5, Orix 0
Kintetsu 9, Daiei 4
Seibu 5, Lotte 2



SOCCER

UEFA CUP

FIRST ROUND, FIRST LEG
WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS
Hutnik Krakow 0, AS Monaco 1
Spartak Moscow 3, Silkeborg 2
Rapid Bucharest 1, Karlsruhe 0
Panathinaikos 4, Legia Warsaw 2

TUESDAY'S LATE RESULTS
Aberdeen 3, Barry Town 1
Apoel Nicosia 2, Espanol 2
Arsenal 2, Borussia Moenchengladbach 3
AS Roma 3, Dynamo Moscow 0
Aston Villa 1, Helsingborgs 1
Bronday IF 5, Aarau 0
Club Brugge 1, Lyngby 1
Ferencvaros 3, Olympiakos 1
Glasgow Celtic 0, Hamburg SV 2
Lens 0, Lazio of Rome 1
Molenbeek 0, Besiktas 0
Montpellier 1, Sporting Lisbon 1
Newcastle United 4, Halmstad BK 0
Odense Boldclub 2, Borussia 3
Porrao 2, Vitoria Guimaraes 1
Tenerife 3, Maccabi Tel Aviv 2
Tirol Innsbruck 0, Metz 0
Valencia 3, Bayern Munich 0

CHAMPION'S CUP

FIRST ROUND
Gothenburg 2, Rosenborg 3
Grasshopper Zurich 3, Glasgow Rangers 0
AC Milan 2, Porto 3
Juventus 1, Manchester United 0
Atletico Madrid 4, Steaua Bucharest 0
Borussia Dortmund 2, Widzew Lodz 1
Rapid Vienna 1, Fenerbahce 1
Auxerre 0, Ajax Amsterdam 1

SCOTTISH PREMIER LEAGUE
Dunfermline 2, Hearts 1

MAJOR LEAGUE SOCCER
NY-NJ 3, Los Angeles 1
STANDINGS: Eastern Conference— x-Tampa Bay 48 points; x-D.C. 40; NY-NJ 36; New England 33; Columbus 31. **Western Conference**— x-Kansas City 41; x-Dallas 40; x-Los Angeles 40; x-San Jose 38; Colorado 29. (x-clinched playoff spot).

CYCLING

TOUR OF SPAIN

Leading placings in the 210 km (130 miles) fifth stage of the Tour of Spain from Murcia to Almeria on Wednesday: 1, Jeroen Blijlevens, Netherlands, TVM, four hours, 39 minutes, 39 seconds; 2, Nicola Minali, Italy, Gewiss, same time; 3, Tom Steels, Belgium, Mapei, s.t.; 4, Giovanni Lombardi, Italy, Polti, s.t.; 5, Angel Edo, Spain, Kelme, s.t.; 6 Massimo Apollonio, Italy, Scrigno, s.t.; 7, Pascal Chanteur, France, Petit Casino, s.t.; 8, Hendrik Redant, Belgium, TVM, s.t.; 9, Massimiliano Mori, Italy, Saeco, s.t.; 10, Pablo Baldato, Italy, MG, s.t.

OVERALL STANDINGS: 1, Jalabert 20 hours, 43 minutes, 47 seconds; 2, Baldato 3 seconds behind; 3, Lombardi 9; 4, Juergen Werner, Germany, Telekom, 20; 5, Steffen Wesemann, Germany, Telekom, 26; 6, Stefano Faustini, Italy, AKI, same time; 7, Roberto Pistore, Italy, MG, s.t.; 8, Luca Pavanello, Italy, AKI, s.t.; 9, Sergei Uchakov, Ukraine, Polti, s.t.; 10, Luca Colombo, Italy, AKI, 32. Others: 13, Alex Zuelle, Switzerland, ONCE, s.t.; 28, Miguel Indurain, Spain, Banesto, 1:08.

HOCKEY

WORLD CUP

CHAMPIONSHIP
(BEST-OF-3)
TUESDAY'S RESULT

Canada	1	1	1	1—4
United States	0	2	1	0—3

First Period: 1, Can- Linaros (Blake, Gratzky) (pp). Second Period: 2, U.S.- D.Hatcher (LeClair, Smolinski). 3, U.S.- D.Hatcher (Amonte, Leetch). 4, Can- Lemieux (Messier, Graves). Third Period: 5, Can- Fleury (Brind'Amour). 6, U.S.- LeClair (Leetch, Otto). Overtime: 7, Can- Yzerman (Brind'Amour, Fleury). Shots on goal: Can- 11-8-9-7—35. U.S.- 5-11-9-1—26. Power-play Opportunities: Can- 1 of 4; U.S.- 0 of 5. Goalies: Can- Joseph (26 shots-23 saves). U.S.- Richter (35-31).

(Canada leads series 1-0).

CRICKET

FIRST TEST
SRI LANKA VS. ZIMBABWE, 1ST DAY
WEDNESDAY, IN COLOMBO
Sri Lanka 1st innings: 290-7

هكذا من الأصل

SPORTS

Butler, Just Back in the Lineup, Breaks Hand on Bunt

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Brett Butler, the Los Angeles Dodger center fielder who just days ago made an emotional comeback from cancer, has broken his left hand and is expected to be out the rest of the season.

"It's a devastating blow to him and us," the Dodger manager, Bill Russell, said Tuesday night. "It looks like he'll probably miss the rest of the season."

The Dodgers beat the Cincinnati Reds, 5-4, at Dodger Stadium and remained .001 ahead of the San Diego Padres for first place in the National League West. Yet, on this night, it hardly mattered.

"The guy worked so hard to get back," first baseman Eric Karros said, "and for his season to end like this is unbelievable. You feel so sorry for him."

The injury occurred in the fourth inning when Butler tried to bunt. As he stepped up, a fastball sailed into his hand, fracturing the fifth metacarpal. Butler's hand was placed in a splint and he will be re-examined.

Butler has said that he probably will retire after the season, although it was uncertain whether he would change his mind after the injury.

He sat out four months of the season after undergoing two surgeries for cancer of the tonsils and 32 radiation treatments.

Padres 6, Pirates 5 Another center fielder, Steve Finley of the Padres, hit a two-out, two-run homer in the bottom of the ninth inning that rallied San Diego past Pittsburgh.

"I was hoping I was going to get a chance to hit with one guy on," Finley said. "Really, the last pitch was a good pitch. I was just looking for a pitch to hit."

Rockies 9, Braves 8 Andres Galarraga hit his league-leading 42d home run and Colorado broke its own record for most home-field homers in a season.

Galarraga's shot with two out in the seventh inning tied the game at 6, starting a four-run burst. He hit the Rockies' 135th home run of the season in 70 games at Coors Field; last year, they set a major league mark with 134 homers at home in 72 games.

Cardinals 1, Giants 0 Mark Petkovsek again pitched well in a pinch for St. Louis, teaming with four relievers on a five-hitter at San Francisco. Petkovsek improved to 3-0 in five spot starts.

Astros 4, Phillies 3 Craig Biggio hit a sacrifice fly that capped a three-run rally to lift Houston over Philadelphia. The

Baseball Roundup

game drew a season-low 12,700 fans to the Astrodome.

Cubs 10, Expos 3 Montreal set a National League record and tied the major league mark by using nine pitchers in losing at Wrigley Field. The Expos' starter, Omar Daal, lasted only two-thirds of an inning, and eight relievers followed. In 1949, the St. Louis Browns also used nine pitchers in a game.

Marlins 9, Mets 3 Rookie Edgar Renteria's leadoff homer started a six-run burst in the 12th inning as Florida won in New York.

In American League games:

Orioles 5, White Sox 1 Baltimore is still chasing New York in the AL East, but it finally caught Chicago in the wild-card race.

David Wells pitched 7⅓ solid innings and Rafael Palmeiro hit his 35th homer as the Orioles beat Chicago, 5-1, to move ahead of the White Sox in the wild-card scramble.

Yankees 9 Tigers 8 Cecil Fielder made a successful return to Tiger Stadium, driving in the go-ahead run in the Yankees' victory over Detroit.

He got some help from Tim Raines, whose hard slide into second base broke up a potential double play on Fielder's grounder in the eighth inning and allowed Bernie Williams to score from third and break an 8-8 tie.

It was Fielder's first game in Detroit since the Tigers traded him to the Yankees for Ruben Sierra on July 31.

A defensive replacement, Ruben Rivera, made a diving catch in the ninth that preserved the victory for New York, which overcame the shortest start of Dwight Gooden's career.

Gooden gave up four runs before leaving with two outs in the first.

Indians 7, Angels 5 At Cleveland, Manny Ramirez hit a two-out, three-run homer in the ninth to give the Indians another come-from-behind victory. It was the Indians' 18th victory in their last at-bat this season.

Brewers 11, Red Sox 10 At Boston, Jeff Cirillo homered twice and drove in a career-high four runs as Milwaukee dealt another blow to the Red Sox's playoff chances. It was the fourth successive loss for Boston.

Rangers 11, Blue Jays 8 At Toronto, Will Clark hit a three-run homer as Texas won its fifth straight overall and eighth in a row over the Blue Jays.

Athletics 7, Twins 0 At Minneapolis, Dave Telgheder pitched a three-hitter for his first career shutout and Ernie Young continued to pound the Twins, this time with a three-run homer. Young's 17th homer of the season made it 6-0 in the fifth. He has five homers and 15 RBIs in 11 games against the Twins this season.

Royals 4, Mariners 2 At Kansas City, Bob Hamelin hit a tiebreaking homer in the sixth inning, making up for a poor defensive play that helped Seattle score twice. *(AP, LAT)*



Ted Mathis, Agence France-Presse

Danny Tartabull of the Chicago White Sox fouling a ball off his foot.



Steve Falk/Reuters

U.S. goalie Mike Richter tumbling after making a save on a shot by Canada's Brendan Shanahan, at front.

Canada Slips By U.S. in Hockey Final Opener

By Joe Lapointe
New York Times Service

PHILADELPHIA — Steve Yzerman scored 10 minutes and 37 seconds into overtime to give Canada a 4-3 victory over the United States in the opener of the ice hockey World Cup championship round at CoreStates Center.

Yzerman crossed the blue line on the left wing during a rush and fired a high shot that was mishandled by the U.S. goalie, Mike Richter of the Rangers.

The puck hit Richter's glove, fell to the ice and rolled over the goal line.

The Americans had forced overtime with only seven seconds left in regulation on a goal by John LeClair.

After three consecutive icings by Canada, Joel Otto of the United States finally won a faceoff, partly because Mark Messier of Canada was ejected from the circle and replaced by Adam Graves.

The puck went to Brian Leetch, the American defenseman whose high shot was stopped by goalie Curtis Joseph. Defenseman Eric Desjardins of Canada

Hockey World Cup

tried to tuck the puck under his goalie, but it stayed loose, with LeClair of the United States batting at it.

Amid an explosion of cheering, the puck crossed the goal line with seven seconds remaining in regulation and was credited to LeClair. Canada had broken a 2-2 tie midway through the third period on a goal by Fleury.

Despite being outshot, 11 to 5, and considerably outplayed in the first period, the Americans had the best scoring opportunities. Two of their shots hit goal posts and therefore did not count as shots on goal. The first, while shorthanded, was by Pat LaFontaine. The second was by Scott Young.

But Canada took a 1-0 lead on a power play at 16:50. It was scored by Eric Lindros, who deflected a shot taken from the blue line by Rob Blake. The puck got by Richter while Vincent Damphousse occupied the attention of Leetch near the crease, creating a distraction.

The championship round is best two of three games. Game 2 will be held Thursday night; Game 3, if necessary, will be Saturday night.

Not Every Cancer Fight Is an Event

A Dodgers' Pitcher Keeps His Struggle With Hodgkin's to Himself

Vantage Point / **Bill Plaschke**

Los Angeles Times

LOS ANGELES — The Dodgers' veteran cancer survivor sits on the dugout, taps the fat end of a bat on the floor in front of him, tapping, tapping.

"It's not like I don't want to be an inspiration," he says. "But I don't feel I have to tell the world."

So the world sits in relative darkness, cheering Brett Butler last weekend as if he were the first Dodger to fight cancer, surrounding him in awe and wonder.

Knowing not that in the bullpen sat a guy who, two years ago, beat Hodgkin's Disease.

His name is Scott Radinsky, and he says the view from the left-field corner is fine.

"This has nothing to do with Brett but I didn't have anything like that for me, and I didn't want it," he says. "I couldn't have handled it."

With a baseball team and city still basking in Butler's glow, Radinsky reminds us the deadly disease has many faces and different voices.

Radinsky reminds us that not everyone's fight with cancer is an event.

Not everyone can go from the radiation room to the soap box.

Not everyone wants the world to see their scars. And we have no right to call them selfish.

"You don't hear a word about Joe the Repairman fixing refrigerators while battling chemo," says the left-handed pitcher. "There's a lot of people out there who just want to get through it."

In more than one way, Radinsky is the Dodgers' Joe.

While others stand out front and apply the shine, he crawls under the back, works the pipes.

His kind enters games in the late innings with the team in trouble and a powerful left-handed hitter at the plate. His kind must retire that hitter, then run off the mound to prepare for the same situation the next day.

His kind breaks hearts — and wins championships.

Radinsky allowed Orlando Merced to hit a three-run double in the eighth inning Sunday that gave the Pittsburgh Pirates a 4-1 victory.

But Radinsky has held left-handed hitters to a .238 batting average, allowing them no home runs, striking out 17 and walking only two in 63 at-bats.

Earlier this season he had 11 consecutive scoreless innings. Later this season, he will be involved in a dramatic battle with San Diego's Tony Gwynn or San Francisco's Barry Bonds or some other left-handed hitter who could end the Dodgers' hopes with one swing.

"I thrive in those types of situations," he says. "I don't panic."

He treated his cancer in the same fashion. Fix it, leave it and forget it ever happened.

He was diagnosed before 1994 spring training with the Chicago White Sox, when doctors discovered a lump on his neck.

He sat out the 1994 season while undergoing six months of chemotherapy and five weeks of radiation.

He returned to baseball in 1995 like nothing ever happened, pitching decently in 48 games before signing with the Dodgers this winter as a free agent.

He visits a doctor every three months to make sure he remains in remission, anything else is not an option.

"I just run in, don't even think about it," he says.

Not once has any Dodger official talked to him about publicizing his comeback. Not once has he offered.

"I think what Brett has done is great for him, he is well-spoken, it is perfect," says Radinsky, 28. "But for me, it's such a private thing, I guess, to each his own."

If it wasn't for gossip, his teammates and coaches might still not know.

"I know nothing about it, other than he had it," says Bill Russell, the Dodgers' manager. "He never talks about it."

Could it be, perhaps, that Radinsky is an example of how cancer need not change a life?

Radinsky never lost his hair during chemotherapy. Never lost weight. Never even threw up after they initially removed the intravenous tube following the six-hour procedure.

"They would pull it out, I would vomit and that would be it," he says.

Because he had no surgery, he also has no scars.

"Everybody wanted to know how bad I felt but — except for being a little weak — I felt so good," he says.

Actually undergoing the treatments was, "a living hell," Radinsky says. But with emphasis on living.

During that spring, he served as pitching coach and groundskeeper for a high school baseball team in Simi, California, his home town.

"He acted like his cancer didn't exist," recalls then-coach Mike Seyphers. "Except for those few days he missed because of chemo, it didn't."

HE ALSO played on an adult baseball team known as the Simi Valley Pirates. Played first base and led the league in home runs. Even occasionally pitched.

Helped the team win a national championship while playing in high school parks, in front of girlfriends and children.

"I was only going to play as long as I felt like it, but I played every game," he remembers. "It was the most awesome time I've ever had. Being an everyday player, high-fiving guys on the field, playing for the love of it."

Since returning to baseball, he has visited children in hospitals, but only those who asked, and only when nobody is looking. Once there, he is as likely to talk about singing for a popular local punk rock band known as "Pulley," as he is about the disease.

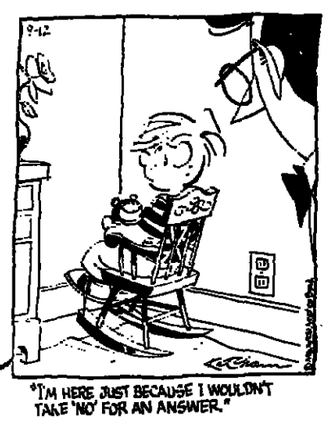
"Tell people, 'You can do it because I did it?'" he says, raising his voice in mock dramatic fashion. "Not me."

Visit with Scott Radinsky for a few minutes, and it becomes clear that he is telling people something else.

Telling them cancer doesn't have to be scary, doesn't have to be bandannas and baggy pants, doesn't have to be tears and doesn't have to be anybody else's business.

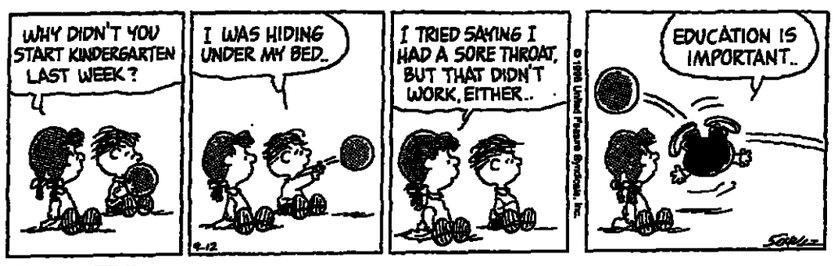
There is a message of comfort there, even if 50,000 people never give it a standing ovation.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I'M HERE JUST BECAUSE I WOULDN'T TAKE 'NO' FOR AN ANSWER."

PEANUTS



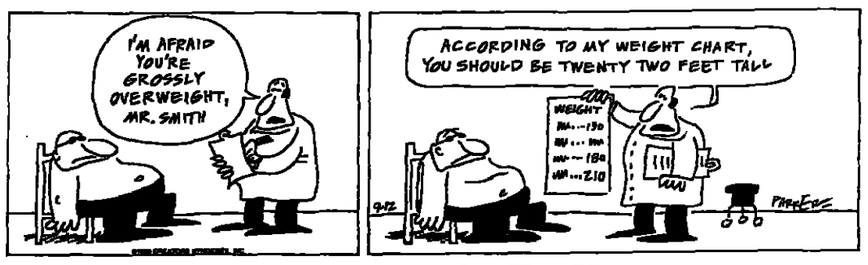
CALVIN AND HOBBES



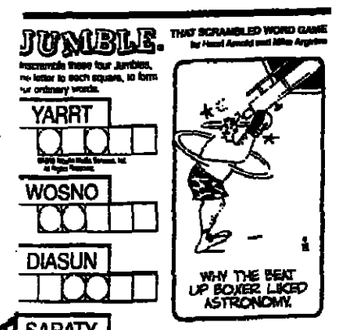
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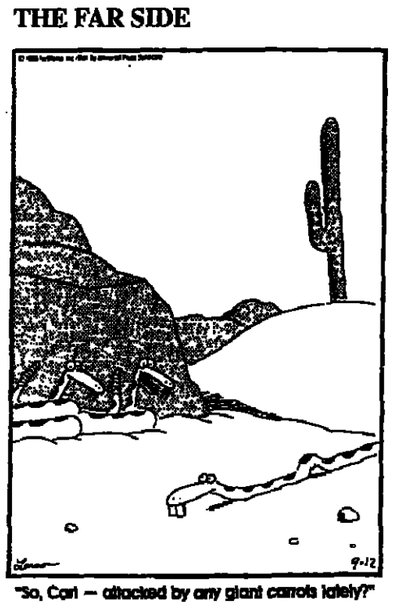
(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FACET GLOVE KINDLY NEARLY
Answer: Using tape to patch his favorite chair was his – VERY TACKY

BEETLE BAILEY

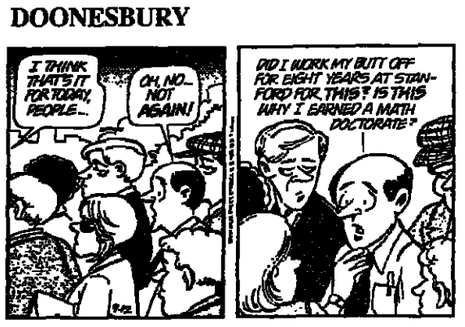


THE FAR SIDE



"So, Carl — attacked by any giant carrots lately?"

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ART BUCHWALD

An Advisory Role

WASHINGTON — There is good news from the book publishing world.

Dick Morris, the former Clinton adviser, is going to write a book about his successful political career. He is getting $2 million from Random House to write about his triumphs and his failures, which is peanuts compared to book deals of other inspirational writers in Washington.


Buchwald

What will Morris put in the book to justify the advance? He had a meeting with his editor at the Jefferson Hotel last week to go over the subject matter.

The editor said, "Dick, what we're paying for is a family book. Something Al and Tipper Gore would die to read. You are a role model for all political advisers."

"Don't you want any stuff about me with my paid girlfriend?"

"Definitely not. People might misread that to mean you were fooling around with someone who didn't have security clearance."

"I had a ball. Let me tell you about it. It might give the book some jazz."

□

"If we include any of your bedroom activities we won't get a plug on 'Hard Copy' and Bill Bennett will refuse to give us a blurb. The reader is interested in knowing what strategy you used to take California and Delaware away from Ross Perot. Why not tell us your ideas for creating jobs for welfare recipients?"

"I'll do it if you let me write about necking with my girl and talking to the president on the phone at the same time."

"Dick, how many times do I have to tell you that we don't want any sleaze in this book? We pride ourselves on squeaky-clean autobiographies, and all we want to know is how Clinton's college tuition program will work."

"I once had a girlfriend in Arizona with an illegitimate daughter. Can I include her in the book?"

"No, you can't. Some people might get the idea that you're lacking in ambition. This will bring the president's judgment into question, and that would be a terrible thing to do. Let's leave all the kinky stuff to The Star and National Enquirer and devote ourselves to Medicaid, Social Security and what the government can do to save the gypsy moth."

□

"Are you telling me that you want a Washington book without passion, free love and adultery?"

"Of course. Whether you know it or not, sex does not sell books."

"But how do I get on the talk shows if I can't titillate the viewer?"

"The talk show hosts would rather you discuss what Clinton did for the Kurds in Northern Iraq than hear about your peccadilloes. Dick, we appreciate the fact that you want to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, but that means you'll have to bring up toe sucking, and that will ruin the religious tone of the book."

"Suppose I wrote it under a pseudonym such as Anonymous? Could I put in all the hanky-panky then?"

"Dick, people are going to buy your book for only one reason. They want to know how the president is going to balance the budget in seven years."

Bobby Fischer Sightings: Analyzing the Moves

By Gabriel Escobar
Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — Perhaps it's best to begin on the day Juan Morgado's cozy chess bookshop suddenly got considerably smaller. It was a Wednesday, around 6 P.M., when a surprisingly portly Bobby Fischer walked in, accompanied by his very large ego and a laconic Filipino grandmaster.

A Bolivian chess aficionado browsing the shelves in the narrow room recovered from shock and moved to get an autograph from Fischer, whose infrequent sightings still set some people, especially chess people, aflutter. The Bolivian's fatal error was opening the encounter by innocently offering up a copy of Tiempo de Ajedrez, or Chess Times, which Fischer declined to sign because he said the publication's "informants are my enemies."

That, as it turns out, set the tone for an odd visit to Argentina, which ended sometime over the past few weeks as rudely, as suddenly and as mysteriously as it began in late June. Since then, Argentina's large chess community has obsessively analyzed the tidbits that Fischer tends to leave behind wherever he goes these days, the off-the-board moves that add to his already enormous reputation as an eccentric.

"Very perturbed," is how Morgado, a grandmaster himself, described the chess legend. On a bulletin board behind the door, Morgado displays the only evidence of Fischer's two visits to the shop: signed receipts for $249 worth of chess books, for which he paid in cash from a thick wad he kept in a leather pouch anchored to his waist. "He spent most of his time trying to hide," Morgado said. "Apparently he didn't know what to do with his free time."

"He eats like a machine. That's why he is so fat," offered Pablo Ricardi, a two-time Argentine chess champion who dined with the once svelte Fischer at a Japanese restaurant. As in all encounters here, the dinner chatter that night centered on Fischer's claim that most chess championships are fixed — his obsession being the Karpov-Kasparov 1985 title match. "He is a megalomaniac," said Ricardi. "I told him it would be strange to fix all the matches. But he insisted they were."


Fischer's Argentine trip added to his reputation as an eccentric.

To those who have lost the libretto, here's a summary. A grandmaster at the age of 15 and world chess champion from 1972 to 1975, the Brooklyn-born Fischer dropped out of the chess scene after his exacting demands for the 1975 world championship final were rejected by the International Chess Federation. Over the next 17 years, Fischer sightings were rare and, when they occurred, bizarre.

He was arrested, by mistake, in Pasadena, California, on suspicion of bank robbery. That turned him from a hermit into a pamphleteer, and his "I Was Tortured in the Pasadena Jail House" is now an unlikely chess classic. In 1992 he was lured back into chess by a Romanian girl's charms and/or a Yugoslav financier's money and agreed to a rematch with his 1972 foe, Boris Spassky. The setting was a theater of war, Yugoslavia, and Fischer came away with $3.5 million in prize money and an indictment from the U.S. government, which accused him of violating a UN embargo.

The Spassky rematch apparently convinced Fischer that chess needed some changes, which is what he has been working on ever since and what brought him here. Buenos Aires, it turns out, was chosen as the site of the world premiere of Fischerandom Chess, the grandmaster's effort to save chess from the computer-mad players who have turned it into a bore.

(Did you ever wonder why so many players now wear glasses? Fischer asked Ricardi. It's because they spend all their time in front of computers, Fischer explained.)

The solution Fischer proposes is a random distribution of the pieces on the first row of the chess board. Accomplished with an electronic "shuffler," Fischerandom creates 960 possible variations of starting positions and eliminates the familiarity that has bred tedium. To those who dismiss Fischerandom as needless tampering, Fischer supporters point out that his other invention, a chess clock, was greeted with similar derision but is now hailed as a revolutionary leap.

"Chess is now a game of memory, and that is totally boring," said Miguel Quinteros, an Argentine grandmaster who has known Fischer for 25 years and is described by others as one of his few close friends. "Fischerandom is the chess of the future, and it is going to be very successful. I can assure you that if it is not going to happen sooner, it will happen later."

For now, it looks like later. Fischer never premiered his new version and instead left for Budapest in a huff, angered because one or more sponsors never came through. Ricardi, who was to play the inaugural match against Fischer's constant companion, Filipino grandmaster Eugene Torre, now dismisses the event as "economic fraud."

Fischer still collected his $100,000 fee, although it is unclear who footed the bill or what was given in return. Quinteros, who orchestrated the event and confirmed the payment but would not discuss the payee, said he was still hoping to lure the legend back next month for the debut of Fischerandom. But Ricardi and others doubt that will happen. Worse still for a man with few friends, players here say Fischer was so miffed at Quinteros's bungled event that the two are not speaking.

Which leaves Argentina's chess community — an international contender, particularly in its heyday between 1950 and 1970 — no choice but to mull over the non-chess side of Fischer. In Morgado's chess bulletin, for example, Fischer's Buenos Aires moves are described in detail, including transcripts.

His fulminations against the new edition of one of his books include the charge that the publishers purposefully changed the color of the front and back, from orange and white to blue and black, "to make me appear . . . dark and gloomy." And he railed against Mickey Kantor, the presidential adviser who led the Clinton administration's condemnation of his match in Yugoslavia. "The only place Kantor is happy," Fischer said, "is in the synagogue."

Fischer's first visit to Argentina was in 1971, when he defeated Tigran Petrosian in the set-up to the world championship. Adulating Argentines gave Fischer a hero's send-off after his victory, and ever since there has been an affinity between the capricious chess king and a legion of followers here.

A lot has happened since. The boyish Fischer who left in 1971 wore dark suits and thin ties, combed his hair and smiled a lot. And then, a quarter of a century later, he came back a burly and angry man with a salt-and-pepper beard, a baseball cap and a head full of conspiracy theories.


Paul Hackett/Reuters
Jarvis Cocker, second from left, and Pulp with Brian Eno, right, at the Mercury Music Awards in London. Pulp gave its prize to Eno's charity.

PEOPLE

MONACO'S reigning family is bracing for another round: **Princess Stephanie**, whose husband was photographed cavorting naked with a stripper, intends to divorce him, her lawyer says. The decision follows pressure from **Prince Rainier**, who was reportedly furious over the nude photos of **Daniel Ducruet**, Stephanie's former bodyguard, and **Fifi Houteman**, who was voted Miss Nude Belgium a year ago. "Princess Stephanie of Monaco will very certainly move toward divorce," the lawyer, **Thierry Lacoste**, was quoted Wednesday as saying in the newspaper Nice-Matin. He nevertheless cautioned prudence "in a case like this, where feelings can fluctuate, where the position of one day may not necessarily be that of the next." It would not be the first time the royal family has opted for the divorce court. Stephanie's elder sister, **Princess Caroline**, divorced the Frenchman **Philippe Junot**.

□

Divine Brown, the Hollywood hooker made famous after she was arrested engaging in a sex act with **Hugh Grant**, has been arrested again on prostitution charges. Police said Brown was arrested at the MGM Grand Hotel and Casino in Las Vegas in a "sting" operation by vice squad officers. She was charged with loitering for the purpose of prostitution, aiding and abetting prostitution and resisting arrest. Brown gained notoriety last year when she and Grant were arrested after vice squad officers spotted them engaging in a sex act in the British actor's car near Sunset Boulevard in Los Angeles. Grant, the star of "Four Weddings and a Funeral," publicly apologized for the scandal, which for a time seemed to threaten his career as well as his relationship with the model **Liz Hurley**.

□

China is reportedly rethinking plans to invite the Italian tenor **Luciano Pavarotti** to Hong Kong's 1997 handover celebrations because he's so expensive. The South China Morning Post says organizers of the party are also reconsidering plans to feature the magician **David Copperfield**, who wants at least 7 million Hong Kong dollars, or nearly $900,000, to perform. Pavarotti wants "even more than that," according to **Raymond Wu**, a member of the Chinese handover committee.

□

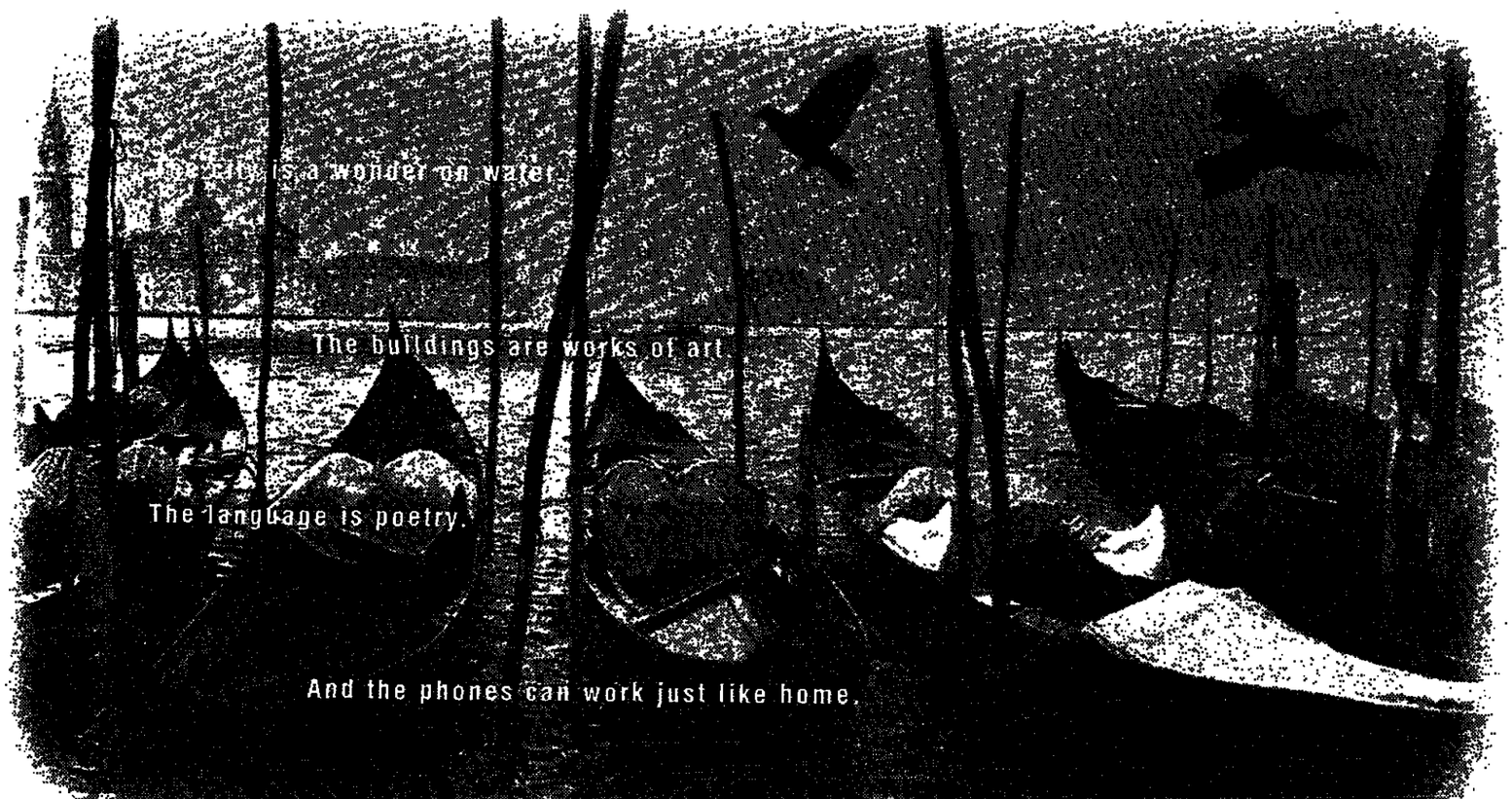
Karen Durbin, who became editor in chief of The Village Voice two and a half years ago, vowing to rescue it from its midlife crisis, has announced that she is resigning over differences with its publisher. Displaying a reticence unusual in the culture of The Voice, where airing dirty laundry in public is a grand tradition, neither Durbin nor the publisher, **David Schneiderman**, would elaborate. Voice employees offered several interpretations. Some said the two had been at odds over cutting costs; others said they had different views on the need to court younger readers.

□

Just as she's poised to return to Washington from Paris this fall, **Ambassador Pamela Harriman** will see her lingerie hung out to dry in yet another unauthorized bio. "Reflected Glory: The Life of Pamela Churchill Harriman" by the Washington writer **Sally Bedell Smith** focuses (surprise!) on Harriman's love life and financial dealings. These were often one and the same, Smith reports. In 1948, for example, while being supported by **Averell Harriman**, who was then married to someone else, Pamela left London for Paris with the Italian auto magnate **Gianni Agnelli**. But rather than leave her posh flat empty, she sublet it for $500 a month to assorted tenants, including **Cary Grant**. She pocketed the rent along with Averell's checks, according to an excerpt in October's Vanity Fair.

□

The British band **Pulp** has won the Mercury Music Prize for its hit "Different Class," nudging past the rival band **Oasis**, which swept three top prizes at the Brit Awards in February. Pulp's lead singer, **Jarvis Cocker**, presented the £25,000 ($38,840) prize to the WarChild charity. "The thing with this award," he said, "is that even though we're very pleased to have it, we have already won because people have bought quite a lot of copies."



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